

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

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### MARRIAGES.

At the Union Church, Hongkong, on the 17th December, by the Rev. G. J. Williams, Capt. JOHN E. FARRELL, of the steamer *Marcher*, second son of Capt. E. Farrell, Guernsey, to AGNES JANE PARKINGTON, eldest daughter of Thomas Wilding Parkington, Esq., Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. [2666]

On the 16th of December, 1895, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., ALEXANDER SEIVEWRIGHT WILSON, to EMILY CHARLOTTE ROBERTS.

At Shanghai, on the 18th of December, 1895, first at the Imperial German Consulate-General and afterwards at the Union Church, by Pastor Hackmann, CARL RUDOLPH HEINSEN, to OTTILIE EMMA WILHELMINE HAGEN.

### DEATH.

On the 19th inst., at Dedham, Essex, ROWLAND TOWNSHEND COBBOLE, Esq., M.R.C.S., in his 75th year. [2665]

### ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The German mail of the 18th November arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Sachsen*, on the 20th December (32 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Mr. John Worrell Carrington, Attorney-General of British Guiana, has been appointed Chief Justice of Hongkong in succession to Sir Fielding Clarke, who is leaving to take up the Chief Justiceship of Jamaica.

Telegrams received during the past week indicate a panic on the New York market in consequence of the prospect of war with England over the Venezuelan dispute, and the losses are said to amount to \$1,000,000,000. The local banks are at present not quoting any rate on New York.

The new church at Chefoo, dedicated to St. Andrew, was consecrated on the 8th instant.

A Chinese public meeting was held at Hongkong on the 22nd inst. to protest against the light and pass regulations.

Applications to the extent of upwards of Tls. 150,000 have been received for the Shanghai Waterworks Company's issue of 5 per cent. Debentures, applicants at par receiving 64 per cent.

The report of the Dairy Farm Co., Limited, shows a profit for the year of \$18,322, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent., absorbing \$10,000, fees to directors \$1,000, and to use the remainder for writing off.

The Sasebo docks were opened on the 5th inst. They are 135 metres long and 30 metres wide. The cost of construction has been 630,315 yen. The docks can be filled with water in one hour and a half and emptied in five hours and a half.

The Japanese Government has apologised for the stopping and searching of the British steamer *Thales* by the Japanese man-of-war *Yayeyama* on the 21st October between Formosa and Amoy and offers reparation for whatever damages the *Thales* suffered.

The property and business of Birt's Wharf Co., Shanghai, are being taken over by Messrs. Liddell Brothers & Co., the present General Managers, at a price of Tls. 115,500, a resolution sanctioning the arrangement having been passed by an extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 17th inst.

It is understood that the Mexican dollar will shortly be demonetised in the Philippines on the same lines as in Puerto Rico, where, under decrees recently issued, these coins are to be withdrawn and Spanish dollars issued in their place, after which the Mexicans will be accepted only at the rate of fifty-five cents to the dollar.

According to the proclamations by the local authorities of the towns lying between Shanghai and Soochow, the proposed Kiangsu railway sanctioned by the Throne on the recommendation of the Viceroy Chang will commence at Woosung, extend to Soochow, thence to Chinkiang, and terminate at Nanking. The head office will be at Soochow.

Mr. H. Shoda, Mr. Ogawa, Captain Mc-Millan, and other gentlemen connected with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, were to embark on the *China* on the 7th inst. at Yokohama for San Francisco on their way to Europe in connection with investigations as to the extension of the Company's service of steamers and the proposed additions to the Company's fleet.

The annual report of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, has been issued. It shows a balance remaining at credit of working account of \$12,929. The total crushing of ore and headings amounts to 12,541 tons as against 10,519 tons last year, but owing to the poorer quality of the ore, the total yield of gold is less, viz., 4,682 oz. against 5,554 oz. in 1894. The quality of the ore extracted has, however, much improved lately and a corresponding increase in the outturn of gold is expected in future.

On the 12th inst. a fire occurred in Saionji-mashi, in the Shiba district of Tokyo, in which five hundred houses were burnt.

A syndicate of Hangehow gentry intend to erect a cotton spinning mill at Shanghai, we learn from the *N. C. Daily News*. The new company is to be started in part by a loan of about Tls. 50,000 from the Chekiang Provincial Exchequer. The land necessary for the new venture has already been purchased in the vicinity of the Soochow Creek near Jessfield.

A telegram has been received at Shanghai from Chungtu, announcing the safe arrival at that city on the 15th instant of the U.S. Commission and that it bids fair to be a great success. The *N. C. Daily News* says the Commissioners were received by the highest officials with the greatest honour. The *Mercury* on the other hand says no preparations had been made for the reception of the Commission nor had a *kungkwan* been provided for its accommodation.

From the *Extremo Oriente* we learn that the Director of Public Works at Macao has ordered the removal of the bust of Camoens from the celebrated grotto, because some Chinese recently attempted to steal it and also because the bust does not belong to the department of Public Works. In so far as the order is dictated by a desire to save the historic bust from harmour contemporary approves the motive of Senor Abreu Nunes, but goes on to argue that the grotto is the proper place for the bust and that instead of removing it measures ought to be taken for properly guarding it.

The Manila Chamber of Commerce, on the invitation of the Philippines Government, has submitted a report on the proposal to subsidise a line of steamers between the Philippines and Japan, calling at Hongkong and Shanghai. The report is favourable to the proposal, but recommends that in return for the advantages of the subvention the line should be required to carry cargo and passengers at a reduction of ten per cent. on the usual rates; also that such of the vessels already engaged in the trade as are registered at Manila should for the present be admitted to the service, being replaced by superior vessels within a period of five years. In the course of the report the following passage occurs:—In order to promote speedily and effectively commercial relations with Japan the Chamber recognises the necessity of increasing in the Philippine Archipelago the production of cotton, a commodity which Japan is now seeking on all sides to supply her cotton factories. Cotton cultivation would bring immense benefits to the islands, one being to increase the list of export articles and another an increase in the export trade to Japan, as cotton from the United States, in consequence of the higher freights and insurance charges it would have to pay as compared with that from the Philippines, which are so near to Japan, could not compete with the latter. Also, as soon as the proposed reform of the shipping laws is accomplished and vessels between the Philippines and Spain are treated on the same footing as coasting vessels, cotton could be exported to Barcelona, where at present it cannot compete with that from the United States on account of the higher rates of freight and insurance it has at present to pay in consequence of the greater distance.



### THE UNITED STATES AND THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

President CLEVELAND, we regret to note, is not above resorting to that stale device of embarrassed rulers, endeavouring to pick a foreign quarrel in order to divert attention from domestic troubles. The financial condition of the Great Republic has, owing to the gross incompetency and extravagance of its rulers, been gradually declining from an almost unexampled pinnacle of prosperity to the slough of insolvency, until this year the budget shows a deficit, according to Reuter, of seventeen million dollars. It is rather remarkable that synchronously with this revelation comes a wild assertion by the President of the Monroe doctrine in the shape of a most overhearing threat to Great Britain in the event of that Power having the audacity to insist upon her rights in the dispute with Venezuela. Lord SALISBURY has, it appears, confident in the justice of his cause, refused to refer the frontier dispute to arbitration until reparation has been made by Venezuela for her high-handed violation of territory governed by England, and Mr. CLEVELAND seizes upon the opportunity to intervene. He is determined to play to the gallery by twisting the lion's tail, a pastime, we trust, that will prove fatal both to him and to his party, for we cannot believe that the great American nation will for one moment endorse such a policy of uncalled for interference. If the United States is prepared to act policeman for every rotten little Spanish republic in America she will have her hands full. In that case civilization would profit and Great Britain would not dream of interfering. But while Uncle Sam sits quietly looking on at all the lawless doings in these misgoverned states, he cannot expect other Powers who have sustained injury at their hands to calmly pocket all affronts simply because they are committed on a portion of the continent whereon waves the stars and stripes. This is acting the part of the dog in the manger with a vengeance, and is assuredly not in consonance with the spirit or practice of the authors of the American constitution. Even, however, if the constitution or the Monroe doctrine stretched to its utmost limits sanctioned such an interference as that of President CLEVELAND between the wronger and wronged, there is, as an eminent American statesman has truly said, "a higher law than the constitution." The tie of blood, moreover, should preclude all possibility of a quarrel over trifles between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, and weighty indeed will be the responsibility of those who, for a mere electioneering advantage, risk the chances of creating a rupture between them. Happily for the interests of peace and progress, the British Government are not likely to lose their heads or their tempers under this provocation. It is of a piece with Mr. CLEVELAND's action towards the British Minister at Washington some years ago, when nearing the close of his first presidential term. That incident was well nigh forgotten, but the attitude now assumed by the President shows that he is still ready to pander to party clamour or catchpenny cries.

#### II.

Now that the United States and Great Britain appear inclined to quarrel it may be of some interest to briefly recapitulate what the trouble is all about. British Guiana is a colony in South America, extending from 9 deg. to 1 deg. north latitude and from 57 deg. to 62 deg. west longitude, and was ceded by the Dutch to Great Britain in

1814. It is bounded on the West by the Republic of Venezuela. The line of demarcation between the two has never been clearly defined, a large tract of unsettled country having always been in dispute. The following concise summary of the present position is given in the last issue of the *Review of Reviews*:—"The whole question in dispute turns round a very narrow point—viz., whether the debatable land between British Guiana and Venezuela begins at the Essequibo River or at the Schomburg line, which lies about half-way between the Essequibo and the Orinoco. We are willing to arbitrate upon everything that we consider to be fairly in dispute, but we hold that the region between the Schomburg line and the Essequibo River, which has never been occupied by the Venezuelan Government, but which we have occupied and administered, and claimed ever since it was ceded to us by the Dutch, cannot fairly be regarded as a region whose ownership can be disputed, any more than we could dispute the title of the United States to the State of New York. On the other hand, the American friends of Venezuela maintain that old maps show that Venezuela when a Spanish colony claimed the territory up the Essequibo River, and therefore, they say, no matter what has happened in the last hundred years, our colonists and administrators must be cleared out of all territory west of that river. Clearly, here is a question not for one arbitration, but for two. The prior question that has to be decided is as to what territory should form the subject of arbitration. After that preliminary decision has been given, then the question so limited would come up before the Court, which would go into the whole matter. This, or some other solution, certainly does not lie beyond the scope of sane statesmanship." In addition to the dispute as to territory, however, another incident has arisen, which, in fact, has brought the whole matter to a head, namely, the seizure of certain British officers by the Venezuelans on what is claimed as British territory. The United States step in with their Monroe doctrine, which is that no European state shall acquire territory beyond what it already possesses on the American continent. England does not want to acquire new territory, but to assert her right to what is already hers and to exact reparation for the violation of her territory. The United States fully admit the right of a European power having a grievance against an American power to settle it, if necessary, by a resort to force of arms, always provided that the cession of no territory be exacted. The punishment of Venezuela would therefore not be objected to if the territorial question were not mixed up in the matter. But the Venezuelans claim that the seizure of British officers took place on Venezuelan territory and was therefore a lawful act, just as lawful as the seizure of Chinese officers violating British territory in Hongkong would be. If, then, the United States stood by while reparation for the alleged outrage was exacted by England they would admit the territorial claim of the latter up to the point at which the seizure took place and that they are not inclined to do. The attitude of the United States would not appear unreasonable if it applied to territory fairly in dispute—and Great Britain admits that there is certain territory as to the ownership of which there may be a question proper for arbitration—but the particular spot at which the seizure of British officers took place is

claimed as indisputably British. As Mr. STEAD said recently in an article in the *Westminster Gazette*:—"Considering the disreputable character of the Venezuelan Government, it seems extraordinary that any civilized power should contemplate such a crime as trusting a peaceable region under the rule or government of Spanish-American adventurers, whose only claim to the sympathy of the United States is that they call their anarchy a republic and fly a flag which does not fly outside the Western Hemisphere. We do not fear arbitration, but, before it begins, reparation must be made for the high-handed violation of the territory governed by England." The affair, however, was admirably adapted for the manufacture of political capital in the United States. The Republican press was crying out about the alleged weakness of President CLEVELAND in tolerating England's claim, a cry calculated to materially affect the Presidential election next year. President CLEVELAND, in the interests of his party, if not of himself, has now gone one better than his opponents and proposes that the United States should play the combined role of policeman and judge and kick England out of whatever territory the American Commissioners may decide does not belong to her. The position is unpleasant, but it is incredible that the two great Anglo-Saxon nations should go to war about such a trifle. So far as England is concerned the territory in dispute is not worth fighting for and the upshot will probably be that for the sake of peace and quietness we will consent to submit to arbitration more than we think is fairly in dispute.

### THE PRESS, COMMERCE, AND WAR.

One of the most powerful factors making for peace between the nations in the present age is the growth of international commerce. Year by year the exchange of commodities between the various countries goes on increasing and has reached such stupendous proportions that the immediate cost of a great war would be a mere bagatelle as compared with the loss it would cause by the stoppage of trade. Reuter informs us that the Venezuelan dispute has caused a semi-panic on the New York stock market, resulting in several prominent failures. If the panic develops it will no doubt make people realise more keenly the difference between tall talk and actual fighting. Nations sometimes in their conduct resemble the braggart of the public house bar who wants to fight but is restrained by his friends; he talks very loudly and makes violent struggles to break away, exclaiming "Only let me get at him;" but when his friends get tired of the trouble of holding him, let him go, and say "get at him then," a remarkable change comes over his demeanour, and, picking up his hat and shaking his head, he is content to observe that "he," meaning the other man, "had better not say it again." We do not mean that this represents the attitude of the United States any more than of Great Britain, but it represents the attitude of large parties in all nations and more particularly that of the fire-eating journalists who are always breathing threatenings and slaughter. Mr. STEAD has a violent diatribe in the last number of his *Review of Reviews* against these gentlemen. "Unfortunately," he says, "experience proves that the men who wield the pen are far less weighted with responsibility, and far more reckless in inciting to international quar-



"rels than the soldiers, who are at least steadied by a realising sense of the immensity of the issues of peace and war, and the ghastly possibilities of military defeat. It is not the sovereigns and the statesmen of the Old World and the New who will make the next war; it seems more than probable that its outbreak will be forced by journalists, whose hot-headed sensationalism, and reckless indifference to every consideration of humanity and civilisation, would richly justify their execution as public malefactors. The Hebrew proverb refers to the casting of firebrands as one of the distinctive marks of the fool. If this were true in the comparatively archaic condition of ancient Palestine, before gunpowder was invented, what can be thought of the criminal lunacy of those irresponsible scribblers who insist upon hurling their journalistic firebrands broadcast in the powder magazine of the modern world? It was said of old time to be sport for a fool to do mischief, and the progress of civilisation does not seem to have changed the character of the fool, excepting so far as it has intensified his capacity for injuring his neighbours." Mr. STEAD goes on to refer to some of the articles in the English press on the *Times* telegram about Russia and Port Arthur, and says they "might have been written in Colney Hatch and printed in Bedlam;" and to the retort in the *Crashdown*: while "to keep a brace of madmen in company we have a choice selection of American journalists, who, in their comments on the Venezuelan question, have succeeded in writing such malevolent nonsense as to eclipse the tallest performances of British journalism." These severe strictures are not undeserved, but the writer over-estimates the importance and magnitude of the evil against which he inveighs. Printer's ink is almost as cheap as talk and neither of them have much effect unless the words printed or spoken have a backing of common sense. People may read incendiary articles because these interest or amuse them, but it does not follow that their opinions will be founded upon them or their conduct be regulated thereby. Articles of the character referred to may be regarded as mere froth and scum, irritating and objectionable no doubt, but carrying little real weight. The influence of the press is on the whole in favour of peace, as that of any engine of enlightenment must be, even though some of those engaged in working it may themselves be filled with incendiary ideas; and it at least marks an advance on the time when wars were made by kings for dynastic and other private reasons without any regard to the opinions of the people. But side by side with the influence of the press we have the influence of international commerce, and, whatever may be said of the former, there can be no doubt as to the tendency of the latter. The trade between the United States and Great Britain amounts to more than a hundred and fifty million sterling per annum, and though either country would be willing to make great sacrifices for a principle, as is proved by the history of the past, there is too much business common sense on both sides, not to speak of sentiment, to permit the endangerment of a trade of that magnitude for a dispute about a mere trifle.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that on and after the 1st January next the system of reporting vessels as recommended by the signalling committee will be adopted. Vessels reported from Gap Rock and Cape D'Aguilar will be signalled at the station at Blackhead's Hill.

#### RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

The dictum of WASHINGTON, that "to be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace," is very obviously being acted upon at the present moment by the Russian Government. Not only have they collected a most formidable fleet in Pacific waters, beyond all comparison with any they have hitherto maintained in Eastern Asia, but they have by degrees massed quite an army at Vladivostok. It is reported that there are upwards of 28,000 troops at that port, and that the vessels of the fleet are all crowded with supernumerary seamen. Great preparations are also said to be going on at Vladivostok to make it sufficient for the wants of the army and navy. In former times we should undoubtedly have regarded these preparations as ominous in the extreme, and as a threat not only to the balance of power in the Far East but likewise as a danger to Hongkong. But whatever may have been the case in the past, we have either become so accustomed to "scares" or so satisfied of the pacific intentions of Russia, that we now neither feel alarm nor take counter steps as a measure of precaution. Whether our trust is really well placed or not remains to be seen, but whatever may have been the case with Lord ROSBURY, we should be slow to suspect Lord SALISBURY and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN of being caught napping. The noble marquis must be well aware of every detail of the situation in the Far East, and if danger menaced British interests he would not rest, as is apparently the case, idly on his oars. The garrison of Hongkong, the farthest outpost of the Empire, has not been reinforced by a single man; and the squadron has only been slightly strengthened to meet the new necessities for the more effective protection of British subjects in China from the violence of anti-foreign mobs stirred up by the officials and literati. Neither has it been deemed necessary to augment the slender garrisons of Ceylon and Singapore, while the East Indian squadron continues to be composed almost entirely of small cruisers and gunboats. The chain of communications may be maintained, but the links remain of the fragile nature possible only during a period of profound peace. It is clearly evident that our Government are putting their trust in Providence; we trust they are also keeping their powder dry. The strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest part, and if one of the links snapped it might prove difficult to effect timely repairs. Are our links maintained at the proper strength? This is a question not only for the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs but also for our naval and military authorities. Granted that the situation is such as to cause no uneasiness even though in Eastern Europe the Sick Man appears in the throes of dissolution, while in the Far East Korea by reason of her hopeless corruption and fatuity and China from similar causes seem hastening to decay. We may have unbounded faith in the *bona fides* of Russia, we may feel satisfied that the vapourings of France mean nothing, and may continue oblivious to the jealousy of other Powers, but it would be well, surely, to exercise a little prudent precaution lest some unlooked for event should precipitate a political catastrophe. We have no wish to meddle in the affairs of other nations, and do not intend willingly to be dragged into their quarrels, but it is not always possible to hold aloof from troubles when they strike at your very doors. But, as we have said before, the

noble lord the Foreign Secretary, who holds for the time being the destinies of the Empire in his hands, should be well posted as to the trend of events, and probably knows far more than he could with policy divulge. We must be content to wait and hope. Certain we are that no Minister of the century has been more trusted, none clothed with larger powers. The nation favours a pacific but a strong policy, and we trust the Lord SALISBURY will be found to have carefully safeguarded the interests of England while forbearing to cast impediment in the way of Russia and France. The Governments of both countries are notoriously more friendly than the Press of either, but it is not perhaps altogether prudent to ignore the latter exponents of national opinion, whose utterances may sometimes denote danger. The burden of responsibility upon a pressing Lord SALISBURY is indeed a heavy one. The Foreign Secretary of Great Britain needs unusual force of character to bear with equanimity the load of anxiety that must be his daily portion.

#### THE CHINESE AND THE LIGHT AND PASS REGULATIONS.

Although it may be generally admitted that the Chinese have a legitimate grievance in connection with the present strict enforcement of the light and pass regulations, an exception must be taken to the tone of some of the remarks made by the speaker at the meeting at the Tung Wah Hospital yesterday. We pass over the remarks on class legislation in general. It is perhaps not to be expected that those subjected to such legislation should be altogether free from some feeling of soreness in the matter if they think about it at all, which, however, the majority of the Chinese residents do not; and those who do think about it, the educated and intelligent portion, can hardly fail to recognise that in a mixed community like this class legislation is to some extent inevitable. What we find objectionable in the remarks made yesterday is the implied suggestion that the Chinese are treated with intentional unfairness for the pleasure or profit of the Europeans and the further suggestion that the Chinese, because they form the most numerous section of the community and contribute most largely to the rates should therefore direct the policy of the Government. This is a British colony, established partly as a place of arms and partly for the promotion of British trade; and if the Chinese choose to avail themselves of the privileges of residence accorded to them they must abide by the regulations made for the peace and good order of the place. But the Government has consistently evinced a desire to promote the prosperity, happiness, and well-being of the Chinese community as well of the European community. It may sometimes make mistakes, but its intention has always been to do what was right.

In this matter of the light and pass regulations, for example, it is the protection of the Chinese that the Government has principally had in view, for it is the Chinese who are the chief sufferers by the class regulations which it is believed the regulations will minimise. The Chinese themselves, however, would like to see regulations either modified or abolished and they are within their rights in giving expression to their views, but it was a mistake for the speakers to import imaginary grievances into the discussion. Take the question of the theatres, for instance. Performances at the European theatre



place at comparatively rare intervals, and when they do there is no restriction as to the duration of the entertainment. The Chinese theatres, which are open all the year round, are required to close at eleven o'clock at night. We believe if the true opinion of the Chinese community could be taken by a poll a vast majority would be in favour of maintaining that regulation and that there is no real sense of grievance in the matter at all. With regard to the recreation grounds, too, there is no legitimate ground for jealousy. The Europeans practise outdoor sports and the Government has very rightly provided them with a ground or that purpose. The Chinese have a recreation ground, too, and in the centre of the town, but instead of being used for the legitimate purposes of recreation it is a resort of sharpers of all descriptions and their dupes. If the Chinese wanted to play cricket, or football, or other games we have no doubt the Government would do its best to meet their wishes in the liberal spirit that has characterised it in such matters as the provision of sites for the Tung Wah Hospital and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and accommodation for the Po Leung Uk. When the Government sins it is not through rough evil intent but through indiscretion and ignorance.

In no department of government have these faults been more strikingly exemplified than in relation to the light and pass regulations. It is now nearly twenty-five years since the law was passed and for not more than six or seven years in the aggregate have the regulations been enforced, the total period being made up of sundry short periods. If the Government was right in allowing the regulations to fall into abeyance it cannot be right in enforcing them now, and if it is right now it must have been wrong for three-fourths of the time. In either case we are driven to the conclusion that the Government is—; we will leave it to the ingenuity of the reader to supply the missing words. This chopping and changing about and the spasmodic enforcement of regulations cannot do any permanent good and must have the effect of causing intense irritation, whereas the art of government is to avoid irritation and to rule the people without letting them feel too keenly that they are being ruled. To cause needless irritation, whether it be in a white man, a black man, or a yellow man, is simple folly.

If modified and consistently and discreetly enforced the light and pass regulations might probably prove useful, but as they exist at present they are too drastic in their operation. Anyone taking a walk along Queen's Road after seven o'clock in the evening, and seeing the Chinese carrying their little twinkling lamps in the glare of the electric light must be struck with the absurdity of the scene. And it is there, where the light is most brilliant and where there is the least necessity, that the regulations seem to be most strictly enforced. One of the effects is that a good many people who would otherwise spend a portion of their time in the streets in the evening either for amusement or business remain indoors, to the detriment of the retail trade of the country and of the various places of amusement. Possibly some amount of crime may be prevented, though that is a matter for speculation rather than experience. Assuming, however, that the regulations are operative in that direction, the contention of the Chinese, who are the persons immediately affected on both sides—and a very reasonable contention it seems—is that the fine is too high to pay for the result. It is

might be argued that the re-establishment of the curfew would diminish burglaries in England, but the English people would resist the application of the remedy, preferring to retain their personal liberty and take their chance of burglaries. The feeling of the Chinese is much the same. If, they argue, it is necessary to take further measures for the repression of crime let the police force be increased and the lighting of the town be improved where it is defective.

The matter is one on which we think the views of the Chinese should command some attention. There are some subjects on which they do not possess the knowledge or experience to give any value to their opinions, such, for instance, as questions of sanitation; but on this question of the light and pass regulations and their effect on crime they are probably in a better position to form a correct judgment than most Europeans, as they know more about the ways of the Chinese criminal and the methods by which he can be deterred from crime than most Europeans do. Their objection is more to the carrying of lamps than to the taking out of passes. Lamps are required after seven o'clock; passes not until nine. If the hour for lamps were made the same as for passes probably the sense of grievance would in great part disappear, because by nine o'clock most of the hongs and many of the shops are closed, and the regulations would not then interfere so much with business, but might perhaps be as well to make the hour ten o'clock. It is a good thing that the police should have the power to make any one they find roaming about at night give some proof of his respectability, which can be done by the pass system; while as to carrying lamps, it must be admitted that a thief would not as a rule carry a lamp if he could help it, and that the regulation requiring lamps to be carried might have some deterrent effect on him. But the regulations should only be enforced during the night time and in a large city the night time can hardly be said to commence until the business day is over, which in Hongkong is not until nine or ten o'clock.

## SUPREME COURT.

18th December.

### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE SIR FIELDING CLARKE  
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

#### THE CIRCULATION OF FORGED BANK NOTES.

Ng Kwai Sam, alias Ng Ut Po, was charged with uttering a forged bank note well knowing it to have been forged; he was also charged with unlawfully having the note in his possession.

The Attorney-General (Hon. W. Meigh Goodman) prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was undefended.

The following constituted the jury:—Messrs. G. R. Stevens, A. H. Skelton, J. Coils, D. A. Silva, I. F. Leon, A. C. Silva, C. A. M. de Jesus.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said that on the 30th November a man named Chan Ching met the prisoner in Winglok Street and went with him to No. 9 in that street. Chan Ching asked the prisoner whether he had any forged notes, and he replied that he could get some. Chan Ching said "How much are they?" and prisoner replied "\$20 for \$50 notes. When you buy them do not use them in Hongkong; I have used several in Hongkong; you had better go to Amoy with them." Chan Ching promised to buy a note and then went away and informed the police. Inspector Stanton gave him \$20 with which to buy a

forged \$50 note and he again interviewed the accused, who demanded another \$2 for "running about money." The extra money was obtained, and prisoner then said he had not the notes with him, but he gave Chan Ching a letter to take to a Samsnipo tea shop where he would get the \$50 note. This man and the prisoner went over to Samsnipo together in a launch, and on arriving there Chan Ching gave him \$22, when prisoner took the letter from him, opened it, and took out a forged \$50 note. Chan Ching took the note and came back to Hongkong.

The Chief Justice pointed out that as the note was delivered in Chinese territory the charge of uttering would doubtless fall to the ground.

The Attorney-General agreed that there was a difficulty owing to the note being handed to the man in Chinese territory.

The witnesses for the prosecution bore out the Attorney-General's opening statement, and the prisoner, in defence, said that the man Chan Ching brought the note to him himself and borrowed \$20 on it. He (prisoner) told him to pay back the money in three days, and when the man brought the money with \$2 they went to Samsnipo to get the note, which had been handed to a friend.

The jury by direction of his Lordship found the prisoner not guilty on the charge of uttering, and guilty on the charge of unlawful possession. He was then charged with uttering a forged \$50 note on the 5th February.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the jury in this case:—Messrs. R. B. Joyce, A. H. M. Silva, G. Grimble, D. F. C. Roza, L. L. R. Spatz, A. M. Marshall, A. Benjanji.

The prisoner was found guilty on this count.

His Lordship—The prisoner in this case could not have been convicted for the offence with which he has just been charged if he had not been apprehended on the first charge, and I wish—and I have very great pleasure in doing so—to testify my appreciation of the discretion and good sense displayed by the police in connection with the first case, which presented considerable difficulties. (To the interpreter). Tell the prisoner that he has been found guilty of two very serious offences, and I have no doubt that he has made a business of manufacturing these notes and passing them for value. The total of his punishment will be ten years' imprisonment with hard labour; that will be five years' imprisonment with hard labour upon each of these charges, the sentence upon the second charge to take effect on the expiration of the first.

On hearing the sentence the prisoner asked his Lordship not to be so severe.

This concluded the business of the sessions.

23rd December.

### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FIELDING CLARKE (CHIEF JUSTICE).

#### TANG YUNG MAU v. SHEPHERD AND ANOTHER.

This case, which has been before the Court for about six years, was called on for final settlement. The plaintiff, Tang Yung Mau, sued by his guardian and friend, Tang Chang Shi, for certain property due to him under a will. The defendants are Mr. Bruce Shepherd, official administrator of the estate of Tang Lok, deceased, and Tang Kom Shee, executrix of the will and codicil of Tang Tung Shang.

Mr. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Deacon) appeared for Tang Kom Shee and Tang Tung Shang, one of the original defendants; Mr. Sharp (instructed by Mr. Ewens) appeared for Tang Ho Shi and Tang So Shi, and Mr. Philpott (instructed by Mr. Holmes) appeared for Tang Chang Shi.

Mr. Pollock said this was a motion for leave for Tang Kom Shee to settle the claim upon terms set out in the petition. His Lordship would remember that Tang Lok left surviving him a widow, Tang Ho Shi, and a grandson, Tang Yung Mau, and Tang Tung Shan was the executrix; a concubine named Tang So Shi had also made a claim against the estate, and all these parties were represented.



His Lordship said he had a doubt whether a settlement made upon Tang Chang Shi was really for the benefit of the infant, Tang Yung Man, whom she represented.

Mr. Pollock said he had no evidence on that point, but all the parties were willing to consent to the settlement being made on the boy himself. It would be better if this particular claim were settled so that there should be no question about it hereafter.

His Lordship pointed out that the settlement provided for the payment of \$6,500 and \$75 a month to Tang Chang Shi; this was the infant's share.

Mr. Pollock said he did not mind whether the money was paid to the woman or to the boy.

His Lordship pointed out that he could not sanction the agreement until the infant's interest was settled. There must be a declaration of trust, as Tang Chang Shi had no right in the estate at all, and he could see no reason for allowing her that sum; it might be depriving the boy of his means.

Mr. Philippo, in answer to his Lordship, said the money was really for the boy's maintenance and education and not for herself. The parties had agreed to this course being adopted, and that being so he asked his Lordship to sanction it.

His Lordship—My difficulty is that it is the infant's concern. You have got to show me that it is for the benefit of the infant that this money is going to his mother, who has no interest in the estate. I think the \$6,500 ought to be invested on behalf of the son, and I shall sanction the arrangement subject to that being done. The woman can be a trustee for the boy if she likes, but the money must be tied for the benefit of the boy.

In answer to his Lordship Mr. Philippo said the boy was 8 or 9 years of age when the case first came on and he was 14 or 15 now.

His Lordship—I shall sanction the settlement subject to the money being put in trust for the boy, and I shall take independent counsel's opinion on that point. I have no doubt the payment of the money to his mother was intended for his benefit, but possibly I may be wrong, and therefore I shall take counsel's opinion. The case has been a very wearisome one, and I have no doubt that the settlement was arrived at after very careful consideration.

The settlement was therefore sanctioned subject to the boy's share being put in trust for him.

### THE LIGHT AND PASS ORDINANCE.

#### MEETING AT THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

On Sunday, at noon, a meeting of the Chinese community was held at the Tung Wah Hospital with the object of expressing their views on the light and pass regulations. Mr. Ho Amei was voted to the chair, and amongst those present were Messrs. Li Sing, Ho Tung, Chan Tseung Fat, Leung Pui Shi, Sin Tuk Fan, Fung Wa Chun, Ng Fai San, Lo Chi Tin, Tong Wan Chin, Ho Fuk, Chau Chun Tsun, and Liu Chai Shan. Inspectors Stanton and Quincey were also present. The proceedings were of course conducted in Chinese, and we are indebted to Mr. Sin Tak Fan for the following report, which he interpreted to our representative. There was a very large attendance, and the speeches were attentively listened to.

The CHAIRMAN said—We invite you here to speak about the Light and Pass Ordinance. That Ordinance was passed for the protection of the public when we had fewer policemen in Hongkong than we have now and when the streets were not so well lighted. Then we of course had numerous cases of robbery, but we had fewer European policemen, and the Ordinance was passed to put a check on evil doers. People applied to the Registrar-General's office for passes and robberies decreased. But, gentlemen, this is class legislation—(applause)—and on principle it ought not to be in any way encouraged; there is not such a system as this in any other place in the world. Some years after the Ordinance was passed a few members of the Chinese community decided to petition for its abolition, but as they did not meet with unanimous support they let the matter drop. When

Governor Hennessy came to the colony he found that the Ordinance aimed only at the Chinese, and he gave instructions to the police not to enforce it, but to allow it to be kept in abeyance. Is it reasonable to suppose that the Light and Pass Ordinance can put a stop to robberies? Would it put a stop to robberies in London or other places? The enforcement of the Ordinance has had the effect of destroying small trade, but it was passed for the protection of the public and not to cause a loss to them. What protection has been afforded the public? I do not say that the pass would work any hardship provided the Registrar-General would issue a pass to everyone who has a right to one. What is to be particularly deplored is that the system is intended against the Chinese only, and it must be condemned on principle. If the system were universal, if no one was excepted, then we would of course humbly submit, but as it is directed against the Chinese only we must resist it. (Applause). To be forced to carry a lamp is highly objectionable. In Canton we have to go about with lamps, but our servants carry them for us. Moreover the streets in Canton are dark, and lamps are absolutely necessary, but in Hongkong the streets are well lighted and lamps are not required. How can a lamp prevent robbery? Cannot a thief carry a lamp? Is it because one case of robbery with violence has occurred in the course of a few years that the lamp law has been enforced? I think the police are more to blame, because they failed to arrest those who committed the robbery. (Applause). The police do not give us sufficient protection; that is why we have our own district watchmen, in Winglok Street for instance, and yet we have to pay for the police as well. We do not object to the pass, but we strongly object to being obliged to carry a lamp, as it is useless. I will now tell you how business has been destroyed. Considerably fewer people visit the eating houses at night and of course as the business decreases so the supply of sharks' fins, etc., by the Nam Pak Hongs decreases; in fact there is a general deadlock in every branch of trade. Does the Ordinance therefore mean protection or injury to the Chinese community? If this Ordinance is not abolished by the Hongkong Government then we must lay the matter before the Secretary of State for the Colonies—(applause)—and we must ask that in future all Ordinances passed in the colony shall have a general effect and that they shall not aim at the Chinese alone. Some days ago Mr. Ho Tung presented a petition to the Government praying that the Ordinance might be abolished. The petition was signed by most of the Chinese residents in Hongkong, but as yet we have had no answer to it. I have heard it stated that it was suggested to the Government that the movement was only an agitation on the part of a few members of the community, and that the petition was signed only at their request. But I say, gentlemen, you did not sign that petition simply at the request of Mr. Ho Tung; you signed it in the public streets knowing what the contents were; you were invited to come here to-day to discuss this question, because there was a meeting of the members of the District Watchmen Committee in the Registrar-General's office the other day, when a suggestion was made that more night passes should be granted, as several complaints had been made that business had been interfered with, and that the theatres were also handicapped. At the conclusion of that meeting the Registrar-General asked Mr. Li Sing whether it was his intention to try to abolish the Light and Pass Ordinance. Hence this meeting was called. Gentlemen, you must not think that this is an agitation on the part of Mr. Ho Tung. He has taken part in the matter simply in a public spirit. After the Winglok Street robbery the Ordinance was again put in force, but it was allowed to drop eventually, and now the annoyance and trouble given by its being again enforced are something unbearable. People arrested for infringing the Ordinance are invariably fined; there is no distinction made between the respectable and dishonest. Instances have been shown where people have been tied together by their queues and marched up to the station. Was there any necessity for the police to do this? It is considered a disgrace by the Chinese community.

Some Chinese have said, "We should have a Light and Pass Ordinance." I say those persons are not Chinese. (Applause). Those who support the Ordinance are not Chinese. Simply because they are not affected they stand by and laugh; they ought to be condemned. (Applause). We do not say that the Government does not respect us, but some of the Chinese do not respect themselves. (Applause). Those who are armed with passes are not affected, but some of them forget that those who are affected are Chinese. We object to being stopped in the streets by Sikh policemen. If the Ordinance was enforced without exception in favour of anybody, and if everybody when called upon had to show a pass, then we should have no complaint. Where is there any other place in which an Ordinance of this kind is in force? We are now put to such an extremity that we must complain. I am not addressing you in the heat of passion; I am animated only by a public spirit. So far as I am concerned I am not affected in the least, but what about the ricksha coolies and other low class coolies? In case of fire, for instance, no one will venture out. I wish the Government would sympathise with our position. They should have more regard to the losses we have sustained, and they should consider the harm that has been caused by the enforcement of the Ordinance. I ask you to sign your names to this petition, stating whether you are in favour of the Ordinance or not. I require your signatures in order to show that the petition is genuine, because the police might condemn it and say it was brought forward by only a few members of the community. I ask you to express your views on the subject. My expressions may have been too strong in some cases; the police, for instance, might not like some of my expressions, and I may be mistaken on some points; but I ask you to express your opinion on the subject. If you have any private views keep them to yourselves. But this is a public meeting, and I ask you to come forward and speak in the interest of the public.

Mr. Ho Tung—You have just heard the remarks made by Mr. Ho Amei and you can judge for yourselves whether they are reasonable or otherwise. I may tell you that this meeting was not one mooted by me. The meeting is a public one, and affects the whole of the Chinese community. I thought Dr. Ho Kai would have attended as the representative of the Chinese in the Legislative Council, as we wished him to come here and express his views, and I am surprised that he is absent. With reference to the Light and Pass Ordinance there is no doubt that to have to carry a light is very objectionable, and the law affects small traders and eating houses. When I drew up the petition presented to the Government a few days ago I did so for the benefit of the community and not for any private reasons. Some people may think that we must subject ourselves to every Ordinance that the Government might think fit to pass, but you know that if a thing is objectionable we can always oppose it. The Chinese did not object at first, because there was no unanimity amongst them. In America the Chinese have tolerated the restrictions placed upon them because they say they are not going to stay there always and therefore they do not trouble themselves about the restrictions. This is an example of want of unity in America. Some people have said that we like the Light and Pass Ordinance because it keeps our shopmen at home. If the business men rely upon the Ordinance to keep their foks at home they are not worthy of the name of masters. (Applause). This is class legislation. Malays may walk about the streets all night without being subjected to any annoyance, but the highest and most respectable Chinese cannot enjoy the same privilege. If we tolerate this Ordinance and say nothing about it other Ordinances may be passed aiming at the Chinese, and if we keep quiet the home Government will not know our grievances. If this Ordinance had affected the European community it would have been stopped the morning after it was passed, but their pockets are untouched. Some say the abolition of the Ordinance would have the effect of increasing the number of robberies. That may be perfectly true, but we must consider it is the duty of the Government to do all



they can for our protection. If the police and the detectives, Mr. Quincey, for instance, would do their duty we should have no robberies in Hongkong. I will give you an instance of how the Ordinance affects the community. The theatres have to be closed at eleven p.m.; if the play went on after that time a policeman would step on the stage and put a stop to it. In the City Hall, however, they are allowed to go on until one o'clock in the morning. This is the way they draw the distinction between Chinese and Europeans. The Government give all sorts of recreation for the European community. What have they done for the Chinese? They gave them a recreation ground in Taipingshan. What kind of a place is that for recreation while latrines and urinals are there? We are the principal ratepayers in Hongkong; we pay more taxes than the Europeans, and derive the least advantage. If we have suffered any hardship before it is we who are to blame for being silent. We should always bring our complaints to the notice of the Government in order to have them remedied. I condemn the Ordinance simply because it is against the Chinese only. I advocate an increase in the police force, and this would have a far wider effect than the Ordinance. I must ask you to express your true views on the subject. You must not go away with the idea that you have been influenced in any degree by Mr. Ho Amet or by myself, and you must not think you have been influenced by wealth or position.

No other speaker came forward, and the Chairman suggested that as there were so many people present they could not all find time to sign the petition praying for the Ordinance to be abolished; would there in favour of the petition therefore hold up one hand?

Everybody in the room held up a hand.

Mr. SIN TAK FAN then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. HO AMET in reply said the petition would be forwarded to the Government and he hoped they would return a favourable reply.

The proceedings then terminated.

#### THE GOVERNOR AND THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

In accordance with custom the newly-elected committee of the Tung Wah Hospital on Monday called upon His Excellency the Governor at Government House. Mr. Lo Chi-tin, chairman of the previous Committee, introduced the new Committee, of which Mr. Ku Fai-shan is chairman. Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart was present as Registrar-General, and Dr. Ho Kai interpreted the speeches. Unfortunately no general notice was given to the Press, and we are indebted to one of the gentlemen present for the following report of the proceedings.

His Excellency said he would avail himself of the opportunity of answering certain questions which had been included in a petition presented to him respecting the management of the Tung Wah Hospital. It was absolutely necessary that there should be in the hospital a Chinese doctor who had been trained in Western methods. The object of having a doctor was not to in any way interfere with the treatment of patients who preferred the Chinese methods, but to get full information as to the nature of the diseases treated in the hospital and an accurate return of the deaths that occurred there. These statistics were necessary especially when past events, such as the plague, were taken into consideration. Moreover, such a doctor could also show the Justices of the Peace who visited the hospital round the wards and answer any questions they might wish to put.

The Committee, through Dr. Ho Kai, pointed out that they had been elected by the Chinese community, who were not in favour of Western methods of treatment so far as the healing art was concerned. Therefore the Committee were placed in rather a difficult position and they could like to consult the *kai fong* or Chinese community.

His Excellency replied that he did not object to the Committee consulting the community, but it must be clearly understood that they must have a doctor who had been trained in Western methods of treatment in the hospital.

Speaking in regard to the allegation that the Chinese were the victims of "class legislation," which was made at the meeting at the hospital on Sunday, his Excellency said that the idea was a preposterous one. The Chinese had the benefit of a well established Government, they were more comfortable here than in their own country, and the treatment they received was in every respect better than they could get anywhere else. The marvel to him was that they stopped here at all if they were not satisfied. Some people were evidently trying to stir up strife, and if this continued he should have to take measures to suppress it.

The Committee then withdrew after intimating that they would consider the suggestions made by his Excellency.

#### SERIOUS FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

##### A FIREMAN INJURED.

At 1.30 on Monday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Pan Fong, 285, Queen's Road Central. The fire was discovered by the accountant, who was sleeping on the counter on the ground floor. He was in charge of the shop, the master of the shoe department being in Namhoi and the master of the umbrella department in Canton, and he was awake by hearing sounds of wood burning. He saw the shelf of the boot shop on fire and at once raised an alarm. The Fire Brigade, under Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings and Mr. Badeley, turned out as quickly as possible, but before the men were able to get to work the shop and the adjoining one, 287, a silversmith's warehouse, were well ablaze. The fresh water was turned on, but it was some time reaching the hose, as in most of the houses in the district the taps are turned on at night in order to catch the water as early as possible in the morning, and of course this practice results in a good deal of delay in case of fire. The sea water was brought into use as promptly as possible, but the flames had obtained a very strong hold by the time the hose were in full play, and there seemed every likelihood, particularly as a strong wind was blowing, that the fire would destroy many of the houses before it was checked. However, the firemen worked splendidly, but there was unfortunately a serious accident just after operations were commenced. Sergeant Gordon was taking a hose up a bamboo ladder when the ladder snapped and Gordon fell a distance of about fifteen feet. As he fell the top part of the ladder swung against his back and he was also injured about the head. The ambulance was brought and the injured fireman was taken to the hospital, where he is progressing as favourably as possible. A good supply of water having been obtained the firemen set to work to conquer the flames, but they could not succeed in saving the houses on each side from total destruction, while two other houses were considerably damaged on the ground floors by fire and water. The shops completely gutted were Nos. 285, where the fire originated, 287, a silversmith's shop, and 283, a boot shop, and those damaged on the ground floor were Nos. 279, a shoe shop, and 281, a foreign goods shop. No. 285 was insured with Messrs. Siemens and Co. for \$4,000. The ground floor of 283 was also insured with Messrs. Siemens and Co. The other firms concerned are Messrs. Stollerfoht and Hagan (\$6,000) and Mr. W. R. Loxley (\$14,000). It is not quite certain what was the cause of the ladder breaking; it was probably weakened by either dry rot, or perhaps a rusty iron rung was responsible for the accident. It was a very unfortunate affair, and it is to be hoped that Gordon will soon be able to resume his duties. Sergeant Moffatt was just ascending the ladder when it broke, but as he had only gone up two or three rungs he escaped injury. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the overheating of a shelf under which was a furnace used for drying shoes.

An order of the Queen in Council respecting the tonnage admeasurement of ships belonging to the United States of America is published in Saturday's *Gazette*.

#### DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A PRISONER IN WELLINGTON STREET.

At noon on Wednesday a woman named Cho Tsan was arrested by a couple of Chinese detectives on a charge of kidnapping. She was a small-footed woman and she asked to be allowed to take a chair and her request was at once acceded to. When going up Wellington Street towards the Police Station she suddenly pulled out a knife and stabbed herself in the throat before the detectives could interfere. The wound was seen to be a very serious one, as blood flowed freely from it, and she was taken with all possible speed to the Government Civil Hospital. Before getting to the institution, however, she died, and on arrival there the doctors ordered the body to be taken to the mortuary.

The inquest on the body of Chan Tsau, the woman who committed suicide in a chair in Wellington Street because two Chinese detectives arrested her, was concluded at the Magistracy on Friday. The finding was as follows—"That deceased died of hemorrhage caused by wounds in the neck, and that such wounds were self inflicted."

#### HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the members of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held Wednesday, at noon, at the City Hall. Mr. T. Jackson presided, and there were also present—Lady Clarke, Mrs. Coxon, Mrs. Master, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. David, Mrs. Macbean, Mrs. Dowler, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Dodwell, Miss Anderson, and Captain G. C. Anderson.

The CHAIRMAN—The object of this meeting is to pass the accounts of the Hongkong Benevolent Society and to elect the Committee for the ensuing year. Last year we left off with a balance of \$320.92; this year we have a balance of \$852.86, which is a very considerable increase. The funds of the Society have benefitted by a performance given by the Amateur Dramatic Club, whereby \$271.71 was handed over to the Society, and by a ballad concert which brought in \$272.44. The Society has, as usual, done very useful work during the year, and the total amount of the working expenses was only \$28.50. I am informed that the Society has not spent quite so much as during the previous year, when fifty-eight cases were dealt with at a cost of \$1,770. This year fifty-seven cases came under the notice of the Society, and \$1,205.92 was spent. At the same time I have not the slightest doubt that the Committee did not pass any deserving case. It is well known how useful this Society has been in Hongkong, and I think there is no society in the colony that deserves more cordial support from the public than this. Those ladies who have given their time and attention to the sifting of the many cases to see whether they were deserving or not ought to have the best thanks of the community. There is no doubt there is too much of giving a dollar here and a dollar there without finding out whether the money was deserved or not, but such is not the case here. I know personally that every case is thoroughly sifted, and help is given only to the deserving. I will now read the following accounts:—

Dr.	
Balance from last year	\$ 320.92
Donations and subscriptions	1,077.00
Interest Hongkong Bank	7.07
Special case contribution	148.00
A.D.C. Performance	271.71
Ballad Concert	272.44
	<hr/> \$2,097.14
Cr.	
Relief of cases	\$1,205.96
Printing and stationery	21.50
Cheque book	2.00
Wardrobe for clothes	5.00
Refunded case undeserving	10.00
Balance carried forward	852.68
	<hr/> \$2,097.14

JULIE DODWELL,

Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct. 7th December, 1895.

HILGROVE C. NICOLLE.



Before asking you to pass these accounts I shall be glad to hear any remarks that any lady or gentleman wishes to make.

There were no remarks, and the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the accounts.

Captain ANDERSON—Mr. Chairman and Ladies, I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution, and as representing the public on this occasion perhaps I may be permitted to say that I think the ladies have been hiding their light under a bushel. A few of us who have been privileged in some measure to assist the ladies in their charitable undertakings know the unselfish devotion and the tender loving-kindness which they have always displayed towards the poor and distressed. They have not only with their lips but with their lives endeavoured to set forth the "charity that never faileth." It seems to me that only a few of the residents know of the existence of the Hongkong Benevolent Society, and I am of opinion that it should be more widely advertised. With these few remarks I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution. The resolution was carried.

The following Committee was then appointed for the ensuing year—Mrs. Coxon, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Master, Mrs. Dodwell, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Bell-Irving, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Burdon, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Dowler, Mrs. Michaelsen.

Lady Clarke, Mrs. Jackson, and Mrs. Macbean were on the Committee last year, but as they are shortly leaving the colony they did not offer themselves for re-election.

Mrs. COXON proposed a vote of thanks to Lady Clarke, who, said Mrs. Coxon, had been very good in taking all the trouble in the work, which she had splendidly done.

Mrs. HAWKINS seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Lady CLARKE, in reply, said—The work I have done in connection with this Society has been one of my greatest pleasures since I came to the colony. I am only sorry that I have not taken advantage of all the opportunities I have had of doing good.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Jackson for presiding concluded the meeting.

### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday afternoon at the offices. Hon. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works) presided, and were also present—Hon. Commander W. H. Hastings (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. Atkinson (Acting Colonial Surgeon), Dr. F. W. Clarke (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr. H. McCalm (Secretary).

#### MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

STAFF AT THE KOWLOON CATTLE DEPOT. The following letter from the Colonial Secretary concerning the staff for the cattle depot at Kowloon was read—"Sir,—With reference to letter No. 225 of the 10th inst., I am directed by the information of the Sanitary Board to His Excellency the Governor approves the proposed staff for the new Kowloon Cattle Depot. As the Supply Bill for 1896 has already been considered in Finance Committee, it will be possible to provide for the additional expenditure that will be incurred in the estimates for 1896, but a supplementary vote will be taken at the end of next year.—I am, &c., J. H. Bart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary."

#### THE OBSTRUCTION OF LANES.

An application was made by Messrs. Leigh Orange, on behalf of Choy Chau, owner of houses which abut on a lane on Marine Road, for permission to erect three kitchens in the lane. The report of the Medical Officer of Health and also the Secretary stated that there was a street within the meaning of the Ordinance, and that the erections would make round floors of the adjoining houses unfit for human habitation, as the lane would be blocked. All the members in the minutes expressed refusal to grant permission. It was decided to inform Messrs. Leigh and Orange that the erection of the houses could

not be carried out without permission of the Board, and that the Board were unable to grant the permission.

#### THE ASSISTANT SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Assistant Surveyor's report for the quarter ended 30th September last stated that the total number of houses that had been inspected by him up to that date was 3,778. Of this number 3,272 had been inspected in accordance with the decision of the Board to have a systematic survey of the house drains of the city. The remaining 506 were miscellaneous inspections made from time to time upon the instructions of the Board.

#### MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ended 30th November the death rate was 26.9 per 1,000 per annum, as against 16.4 for the corresponding week of last year. For the week ended 7th December the death rate was 26.6 per 1,000 per annum, as against 20.1 for the corresponding period of last year.

#### WELLS TO BE CLOSED.

It was resolved to close wells at 19 and 36, Cochrane Street, on the recommendation of the Government Analyst.

#### THE DISINFECTION OF CLOTHING.

Correspondence was read concerning the disinfection of the clothing, &c., of persons who had been residing in premises where bubonic plague had occurred. The question raised was whether those persons who went to Canton should be compelled to have their clothing disinfected and new clothing temporarily provided, as was the case with those persons who were segregated on the marriage boats.

The PRESIDENT thought the subject was a matter more for departmental management than anything else. The Board had power under the by-laws to disinfect articles belonging to persons actually in the house where there was bubonic plague or those who had been in close contact. He proposed that no clothing or any property found on premises in which a case of plague had occurred shall be removed without permission of the Medical Officer of Health, and that all such clothing shall be disinfected. The resolution was carried.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned until Thursday week.

### THE NEW BALMORAL GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to shareholders at the first ordinary yearly meeting, to be held on Saturday, the 28th December, at noon:—

The Board herewith present a statement of the Company's accounts since January, 1894, and balance sheet as on the 30th June last.

The expenditure in New South Wales has been taken at 2/5, hence the apparent profit of \$2,370.78 on exchange, the rates at which remittances were made having risen since the formation of the Company.

It will be noted that \$39,654.90 has been spent on the different mines, \$17,820.20 on the battery, and \$15,704.53 on salaries, saw-mill, and general expenses at the mines, or \$72,579.63 out of the total expenditure of \$84,642.14.

The gold won from experimental crushings during the period under review was 141 ounces, value £484 19s. 2d., or \$4,849.57.

The General Manager and Consulting Committee by the articles of association are entitled to remuneration.

This under present circumstances they have not thought proper to draw, but the same has been placed to their credit with the Company.

On the departure of Mr. Gillies, Mr. J. D. Humphreys was invited to join the Board, but resigned on his leaving for Australia; Mr. C. Ewens then accepted a seat, but does not wish to remain on the Board.

Owing to Mr. Poon Pong's death, who was a member of the Committee from the formation of the Company, and the absence from the colony of Messrs. Gillic and Coughtrie, it is now necessary to elect a new Consulting Committee.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. James H. Cox, who offers himself for re-election.

GEO. R. STEVENS, General Manager.  
Hongkong, 26th December, 1895.

#### BALANCE SHEET ON 30TH JUNE, 1895.

Nominal capital, 50,000 shares @ \$3=	\$ 150,000.	\$ c.
48,555 shares allotted at \$3 per share	145,665.00	
Accounts payable in Australia	3,814.31	
Accounts payable in Hongkong	5,050.00	
	<b>\$154,529.31</b>	

#### Property:—

Two dollars per share credited on 22,686 shares in the old Company	\$45,372.00	
Old Company's debts settled by 5,494 fully paid shares at \$3	16,482.00	
Old Company's debts and liquidator's expenses settled by cash	11,960.52	
Grant mine, purchase of	1,250.00	
	<b>\$75,064.52</b>	

Less profit on 2,006 shares allotted on tender	4,067.10	
	<b>70,997.42</b>	
Cash in hand	32.18	
Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	1,172.29	
Cash in Australia	4,455.44	
Live stock	519.25	
Stores on hand	1,121.80	
Accounts receivable	68.71	
Working account at debit as below	76,162.22	
	<b>\$154,529.31</b>	

#### WORKING ACCOUNT (FROM JANUARY, 1894, TO 30TH JUNE, 1895.)

Preliminary expenses	1,744.58	
Travelling expenses	1,081.26	
Legal expenses	333.68	
Telegrams	63 8/3	
Head office rent	500.00	
Head office salary	1,360.00	
Advertising	980.06	
Postage, stationery, and charges at head office	382.08	
Eureka Mine	9,446.53	
Queen Mine	16,237.94	
Balmoral Mine	8,211.30	
Grant Mine	5,159.13	
Battery	17,820.20	
General expenses at Mount McDonald	2,746.38	
Saw-mill expenses	1,132.43	
Australian salaries	11,825.74	
Directors' and auditor's fees	5,050.00	
	<b>\$84,642.14</b>	

#### Gold account:—

Queen Mine	\$3,475.62	
Balmoral Mine	1,324.45	
Eureka Mine	49.50	
	<b>4,849.57</b>	
Interest	842.16	
Transfer fees	59.50	
Exchange account	2,370.78	
Profit on stores	367.91	
Balance	76,162.22	
	<b>\$84,642.14</b>	

### THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to shareholders at the ninth ordinary yearly meeting, to be held on Friday, the 27th December:—

The directors herewith present to the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year ended 30th November, 1895.

The profit for the year, after writing off \$7,368 5/4 for depreciation and \$1,000 for directors' fees, is \$10,024 2/6, from which it is proposed that a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum be paid, leaving \$24 2/6 to be carried forward.

The herd of cattle is in excellent health and condition.

#### DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. M. E. Machado has resigned his seat. Mr. S. G. Bird has been invited to join the Board and his election requires confirmation by this Meeting. Capt. Burnie and Dr. Noble retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

#### AUDITOR.

The annexed accounts have been audited by Mr. Henderson, who offers himself for election for the current year.

GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.  
Hongkong, 19th December, 1895.



## BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1895.

To capital 10,000 shares at \$10	\$100,000.00
To dividend, 1890-1891	48.90
To dividend, 1892-1893	89.50
To accounts payable	1,819.38
To depreciation account	500.00
To deposit account	19.70
To profit and loss	10,024.26

\$112,501.74

By cash in hand	\$4,522.58
By fixed deposit at Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	25,000.00
By cattle	\$20,755.08
Written off	1,000.00
	19,755.08
By cattle on order	1,476.61
By property, farm lots 18, 19, 25, and 32 as per last account	\$32,868.54
Written off	5,861.54
	27,000.00
By buildings	16,620.65
By town depot	9,643.72
By butter making machinery and other dairy utensils	\$2,152.67
Written off	500.00
	1,652.67
By furniture	182.26
By fodder on hand	1,752.54
By hogs	427.00
By deposit, Colonial Treasurer	200.00
By accounts receivable	4,269.23

\$112,501.74

## WORKING ACCOUNT.

To maintenance	\$10,233.40
To wages	7,572.34
To charges	5,151.23
To bad debts and losses	241.84
To written off cattle	\$1,000.00
To written off property	5,868.54
To written off dairy utensils	500.00
	7,368.54
To directors' fees	1,000.00
To auditor's fees, 1894	25.00
To auditor's fees, 1895	25.00
To profit and loss	10,024.26

\$41,641.61

By balance from last year	2,691.46
By proceeds of produce	37,787.33
By interest	1,149.82
By transfer fees	13.00

\$41,641.61

## RAUB.

The following is the Mining Manager's report for the five weeks ending the 5th December, 1895:—

Raub Hole No. 2 Shaft.—The main crosscut at the 220 ft. level has been extended 23 feet, making the total distance in 72 feet. At this distance in I determined to stop it, as I found the lode in the winze, which is being sunk from the 120 ft. level, was turning and coming back to the east, and therefore we were too far in to cut it. I came back in the crosscut to 30 ft. in from the shaft and opened out on a small vein of quartz about 2 inches thick, that we cut when driving the crosscut. I think there is no doubt that this is the lode formation. 24 feet has now been driven on it, and it still continues about the same thickness, 2 to 3 inches. The ground is black slate underlying to the east 1 in 4. It is very hard blasting and quite dry. I will continue the drive on this quartz until we get under where the winze is being sunk from the 120 foot level and then put up a rise to meet the winze. This winze is now down 45 feet, and is making a lot of water, which makes the sinking very slow, as it takes us nearly all our time bailing water. In the bottom the lode is about 5 inches thick, but carries no gold, the winze having passed through the gold-bearing shoot of ore about 30 feet down.

The main ore-shoot is keeping its regular course and gradually widening as it goes down south at a uniform angle of 1 in 5. At where the winze is being sunk it measures vertical about 70 feet, and will average about 2 feet thick, and within these limits it carries good gold. At the present rate of its dipping we shall not cut

it in the level going in below at 220 feet until the level is in at least 250 feet south from the crosscut. This level will give about 700 feet of the main ore shoot to work before it again goes under foot. Above and below the main ore shoot the formation is only a few inches thick, and carries no gold; it is very persistent and regular in its course through the country; in fact, too much so.

We are carrying on two stopes over the back of the 120 feet level south. The lode is from 6 to 7 in. wide and shows a little gold. I have also started to drive on some small cross leaders about half way between the main engine shaft and the No. 2 at the 120 feet level. There is a little gold in them, but they are not payable at present. As this is in new country it may lead to something. This is the only work being done in this section.

Bukit Koman.—The work of extending the stopes both north and south is being pushed on steadily, and I am pleased to say the south stopes are looking remarkably well. During the last fortnight some very rich specimens have been sent from there. The stopes are now in to the end of the south level, and I have let a contract to extend this level another 200 feet south. The stopes going north are also about in to the end of the level, and it is my intention to extend this level also. In the north end the stopes are not quite so wide, as we are now coming to where the lode pinched in the level. The stopes from north to south now measure close on 400 feet long, with an average width of 12 feet of crushing stuff with about 70 feet of backs still to work over the whole distance. This represents over two years' supply of ore at our present rate of crushing, with a prospect of extending these stopes indefinitely. Added to this we shall soon have the No. 2 or 246 feet level in working order. This if it should turn out well should more than double our available supply of ore reserves in this section alone. I have not yet been able to resume the sinking of the main engine shaft, which has still to be sunk 15 feet before we are down the required depth of 103 feet below the 146 feet level. I am afraid I shall not be able to resume the sinking until the monsoons are over, as it takes the present pump all it can do to keep out the water coming from the No. 1 level, and I shall not be able to fix the new 10-inch one until the shaft is down and plat cut. This pump has a capacity of three times our present one. The delay will not be of much importance, as the work is not pressing.

Western Lode.—There is nothing fresh to report from this section. Stopping is going on as usual, and a fair quantity of crushing stuff is being sent to the mill from here. The lode is very irregular in its formation. At present it is going almost flat to the west; this makes the ground very heavy, as it is soft, and the water finding its way from the surface makes it worse and gives a lot of trouble to secure it. We are also working a small ore body about 30ft. west of our main stopes which shows a little gold and is sent to the mill for crushing.

Bukit Malacca.—The ground is being levelled for machinery site, and as soon as the railway is finished to here a boiler and the necessary pumping machinery will be placed in position and the sinking of the shaft resumed. Opposite this shaft is the present terminus of the railway, which is a distance of about 2½ miles from the battery at Raub.

Battery.—A rough clean up of this took place on the 1st instant, 1,400 tons having been put through the mill for a yield of 1,700 oz. amalgam. The mill ran steadily during the whole 35 days, crushing the above number of tons. After effecting some small repairs crushing was resumed again at 6 p.m. the same day. As all the mines at work are connected by the railway with the mills a more accurate record of the number of tons crushed and the proportion from each mine sent to the mill can be kept.

Railway.—All the hoppers at the different working shafts are completed and connected by rail with the mill. The line is now completed within about 300 yards of the terminus at Bukit Malacca. I have a small gang of eight coolies employed levelling up the track and packing sleepers which have sunk a little owing to the continuous heavy rains we have had

since starting to work the line. Since starting work everything has gone along with the greatest regularity, and there has not been the slightest interruption with the work. This is a market contrast to the miserable plight we were in during N.E. monsoon, when more than half our bullocks died in our efforts to keep the mill going, and then the mill was hung up half the time. We would have been in as bad or even worse a position this year had it not been for the railway. The work is now being done with the greatest ease at about one-fifth the cost besides being able to crush a greater quantity of ore. To illustrate the advantage of the railway as against the bullock cart I think I cannot do better than give the cost of transport under the two systems. The following was the cost per day of bullock carts for carting ore only:—eighteen drivers at 50 cents, \$2 feed for bullock \$6 coolies, grass cutting and preparing for \$2, carpenters, wheelwright, and blacksmith \$ sundries, say \$2. This does not include loss of bullocks nor interest on capital. I have not allowed for the upkeep of roads, as I estimate this to be about the same in the railway as the road. Total cost of bullocks per month 30 days, say \$696, cost by railway per day, of driver and fireman \$2, two coolies \$1.20, firewood \$1, repairs, oil, &c. \$1, total per day \$5.20 or \$156 per month. In addition the above saving the battery will be able to put through not less than from 20 to 25 per cent. more stuff, and during the N.E. monsoon at least 50 per cent. more. Of course as operations at the different mines are extended the difference will become greater. In addition the carriage of quartz to the mill a considerable saving is effected in bringing in firewood for carrying timber to the different mines. This alone will effect a considerable saving in a month.

From my short experience making and running this railway, I cannot help thinking that the Government are making a great mistake in not making a light mountain railway between Kwala Kubu and Kwala Lipis. The first cost would not be much greater for a light railway than for the road. There is abundant water power along the proposed route to make it electric overhead trolley system. My only excuse for referring to this matter is that a light railway would be of a vastly greater service to this Company and the rest of Ulu Pahang generally than the proposed cart road. It would also have the advantage of earning something towards its upkeep, which the present road does not.

WM. BIBBY, Mining Manager.

## THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following are the accounts presented at the half yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held at Tokyo the 30th ult.:

REVENUE.	per year
Receipts for the period under review	3,575.45
Government subsidy	440.00
Amount brought over from last account	198.20
	4,213.65

EXPENDITURE	
Working expenditures	3,125.54
Interest paid on debentures	63.90
Paid to reserve for depreciation in value, etc., of vessels, for insurance, and for repairs	66.34
	3,255.78

Balance (net profits) 957.87

This was dealt with as follows:—

Reserve for depreciation of value of buildings	9.70
Reserve fund	41.30
Remuneration to managing directors	7.80
Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., per annum	440.00
Carried forward to next account	458.90

## ACCOUNT OF CHARTERAGE OF VESSELS BY GOVERNMENT.

REVENUE.	per year
Receipts	4,628.60
Amount brought over from last account	1,378.30
	6,006.90



EXPENDITURE.	yen.
Expenses .....	1,557,994.64
Paid to reserve for depreciation in the value of vessels, insurance, and repairs .....	706,737.27
	2,264,731.91
Balance (net profits) .....	3,742,295.39
This was dealt with as follows:—	
Reserve fund .....	252,397.96
Special dividend (5 yen per share) .....	880,000.00
Remuneration to directors and auditors .....	58,000.00
Remuneration to employes .....	300,000.00
Special reserve .....	2,251,897.43

## FOOTBALL.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB v. KOWLOON.

When these two teams lined up it was noticed that the Club was not playing Firth and Rowcroft, so that it was quite evident that if the former victory was to be upheld much hard and skilful work would have to be performed. For several minutes the play was confined to mid-field, until Mackay passed out to Townend, who rushed the ball up and a corner was conceded by Henderson. Nothing came of this and Kowloon, passing from one wing to the other, an experiment which was repeated with great success, managed to put in a shot which went wide of the mark. For a short time Kowloon proved difficult to remove, but eventually Oliver, who was playing an excellent tackling game, kicked well away, thus enabling Townend to make another run, which proved fruitless. Now several throws in fell to Kowloon, but when the game was early, in nearly every case they failed to observe the amended rule—the thrower must have both feet on the touch line—and in consequence the Club obtained several very useful free kicks. Thus for twenty minutes the contest waged. Kowloon, however, appeared to be pressing, and moreover to be playing with plenty of enthusiasm and confidence. In an ugly rush Davies had to clear, but in doing so he skied the ball. Kowloon at once swarmed round the enclosure, and when the ball fell near the corner flag it was put into the goal-mouth, where it was again removed, but returning, although the Club worked its hardest, it went under the bar. After the interval Kowloon kept well up towards their opponents' goal, as the Club's forwards were not passing with much accuracy and consequently were seldom dangerous. However, when a Club player did manage to break through some of the defence, at every step towards the goal his progress was impeded by the halves until the ball was put out of danger. Looker played a sterling game for the Club, but the absence of Firth seriously interfered with the passing of the forward line. On several occasions Miley was conspicuous for the manner in which he took the ball up the field, but when it came to shooting he usually sent the ball wide of the mark. Kowloon pressed severely towards the end of the game and in consequence of a mis-kick the ball went perilously near the enclosure. Sharp sent it away, but Miley returned and put it through with a low ground shot. After this loss the Club made an excellent attack, and for a few seconds Kowloon had their hands full, but at length the ball was got away to a more secure position. When the whistle blew Kowloon left the field victorious by two goals to nil.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB v. THE GARRISON.

The Rugby football season was opened on Monday afternoon by a fixture which proved an interesting and pleasing game. The ground was rather of the dusty kind, but as the participants played carefully the hardness was not of much account. The match commenced with the wind in the Club's favour and the ball was at once confined to the military portions. After a few scrimmages it was at once seen that the Club was a little the better team, for although there was good individual play in the Garrison team, their packs were by no means strong. The ball falling to Townend, he kicked well up the field, taking care to follow it up with his utmost speed. His progress was impeded when on the ball, but Cameron was near and rushed under the post and fell on his back with the ball on the

ground under his hand. The place kick was well converted by Greenfield. Offside shortly afterwards having been given against the Army, a free kick was given to the Club within the twenty-five. Wood essayed the shot, but found it was too difficult with the strong breeze then blowing. Just before half time De Vitre and Salmon gave anxiety, but the ball was at length brought to rest in the middle of the field. The second half was to a great extent as regards play merely a repetition of the first, and in a first match when the members of the teams are out of practice a game brilliant from a spectacular point of view could not be expected. Slowly but surely the weight of the Club forwards began to tell and the play at length was entirely in the military quarter. De Vitre made several good attempts to get away, but on each occasion he was well collared and brought to earth. At one time the Army appeared to have an excellent opportunity, but Deacon seized the intruder and carried him away to a less dangerous position. Adamson's weight in several scrums seemed to tell greatly, but in these, little advantage, however, accrued to the Club, as after a little pushing they became dispersed, a little more compactness appearing to be desirable. Potts worked hard and added considerable enthusiasm to the game. Townend if well backed up would have been much more formidable, and if the passing amongst the three-quarters had been better much more would have been scored. Grayson for the Army played well and on several occasions he much assisted his side to get up the field. From a pass out the ball fell to Greenfield, who being immediately collared took a noteworthy kick in an embarrassed position which restored the Club to the position they had just been forced to vacate. When the whistle blew the Club left the field, having won the match by five points to nil.

## CRICKET.

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB v. PEAK CLUB.

Considering the number of good batsmen and the possession of at least two good bowlers on its side the Peak Club appeared on paper to be the better team: the score, however, shows that the game went crushingly in favour of the Alma Mater. The first four representatives of the country club were the only batsmen to make a stand or double figures. When Smith took over the bowling at the City Hall end a change came over the scene, for whilst Vallings was bowling well from the other side, Smith came out again in quite his old form (he says, of 15 years ago: *cheu fugaces*) and distended the wickets four times. Saunderson and Anton each played a hard hit innings, but the latter should have been taken long before he was out to a quick bit of stumping by Ezekiel. Vallings stopped a very hot return from the old Cheltonian and was very unlucky in not getting the ball to stick. He got rid of Lowson with a really fine ball. By a clever piece of juggling Holland was taken at slip by Sheldon, who also disposed of Eccles in the long field by a well-judged catch. The genius of the Peak Club whipped in and scored 8 not out. If he had run his own team, why shouldn't he have made it as successful as his pet scheme topside has been?

When the Club batted nothing sensational occurred at first, as with 2 wickets down for 64 the position was only the same as that on the other side. At this juncture Capt. Grafton joined Campbell (who had about 30 to his credit) and signalled his return to Hongkong cricket by rattling up an excellent 129. Those who were not down to see the fun do not deserve to read a detailed account; so it must suffice to say that Campbell played a sound and blameless innings, scoring at an uniform rate and that Grafton, after playing himself in, began at 50 to give a fine display of hitting. With Campbell at 73, his partner was at 53, but soon made up the leeway: at about 80 they were on level terms and the excitement was as to who would first get the 100. Grafton's powerful offdriving soon settled this, but the cheering which greeted him had hardly been echoed from the hill when Campbell also got the coveted three figures. Neither man gave a chance before completing

his hundred. Campbell's score was chanceless, but Grafton gave one chance of stumping about 115. The rest of the team grew cold in the Pavilion waiting for their turn to come. The two batsmen had added 217 to the score, which approaches if it does not create the record for Hongkong. To a Military and Naval contribution of this nature no "irresponsible chattering" official or officious [N. B.—We are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondent] demur.

During the afternoon the Band of the Hongkong Regiment, by the courtesy of Major Faithfull and the officers, played an excellent selection of music.

Appended are score and analysis.

## PEAK CLUB.

L. Saunderson, b Smith .....	44
W. M. Greenfield, c sub., b Vallings .....	10
S. E. Holland, c Sheldon, b Smith .....	15
A. S. Anton, st. Ezekiel, b Vallings .....	41
Capt. Ferguson, b Smith .....	7
J. A. Lowson, b Vallings .....	4
Capt. W. V. Eccles, c Sheldon, b Vallings .....	2
J. B. Gillingham, b Smith .....	5
Surg.-Major Westcott, c and b Vallings .....	3
P. G. Davies, b Smith .....	0
Major G. K. Moore, not out .....	9
Extras .....	8

Total .....

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wicket.
Vallings .....	19.2	2	58	—	—	5
Baker Carr .....	4	—	29	—	—	—
T. S. Smith .....	15	2	53	—	—	5

## H.K.C.C.

F. Maithland, c Holland, b Gillingham .....	13
G. D. Campbell, H.K.C.C., not out .....	115
Rev. G. R. Vallings, c Westcott, b Davies .....	18
Capt. Grafton, R.N., c Holland, b Saunderson .....	12
Capt. Baker-Carr R.N., not out .....	11
Extras .....	19

Total .....

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wicket.
Lowson .....	24	4	54	—	—	—
Gillingham .....	14	7	39	—	—	1
Davis .....	12	—	57	—	—	1
Greenfield .....	10	2	28	1	—	—
Saunderson .....	11	1	42	1	—	1
Eccles .....	4	1	20	—	—	—
Anton .....	3	1	13	—	—	—
Ferguson .....	7	—	29	—	—	—
Holland .....	3	1	7	—	—	—

## OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE "THALES" AFFAIR.

The *Official Gazette* of Japan publishes the following correspondence which passed between H.B.M. Minister in Tokyo and the Japanese Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs with regard to the *Thales* affair. The first note is addressed to the Japanese Government by the British Minister under date October 24th, 1895, and the second is a reply thereto by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs and is dated November 6th:—

The British steamer *Thales*, which had left Formosa on October 20th with 800 passengers (mostly women and children) on board, was stopped by the Japanese cruiser *Yayeyama* early the following morning on the sea 15 nautical miles from Amoy. The captain of the *Yayeyama* sent some men on board the *Thales* to make a search and demanded the surrender of seven of the passengers. The captain of the *Thales* protested against the demand. Thereupon the commander of the man-of-war insisted on his demand to allow two of his officers to remain on board to her destination. Finally, with a condition that those demanded by the Japanese should be placed under the direction of the Japanese Consul at Amoy on her arrival there, the *Thales* was allowed to proceed on her voyage after a detention of ten to twelve hours.

H.B.M. Consul at Amoy of course demanded the surrender of those who were named by the commander of the *Yayeyama* to be put under the control of the Japanese Consul. They were handed over to the British Consul and he released them.

H.B.M. Minister has received instructions from his Government to demand an explanation of the Japanese Government regarding the conduct of a Japanese man-of-war in stopping a British vessel on the high seas and in boarding and searching her.

The following is the reply of the Japanese Government to the above note:—



The Imperial Government has not failed to make deliberate consideration of the note brought forward by H.B.H. Minister relative to the detention and search of the British steamer *Thales* by the Japanese man-of-war *Yagayama*. The Japanese Government are not as yet in possession of the full report of the circumstances surrounding the incident, but the fact that the event had happened on the high seas and that the *Thales* was on her way from Formosa to Amoy may clearly be recognised.

From a brief report so far in hand the Government concludes that the trouble was the outcome of some misunderstanding of instructions of the Government. Without going into the details of the occurrence, however, the Japanese Government admits that the action of the man-of-war was contrary to the Law of Nations. The Japanese Government therefore greatly regrets the occurrence of the incident and offers sufficient reparation for whatever damages the *Thales* suffered through it.

The Japanese Government will issue instructions to the man-of-war warning it against the repetition of a similar incident. The Government feels grateful for the manner in which attention is called to the matter and at the same time hopes that Her Majesty's Government will be satisfied with the explanation and reparation offered by the Japanese Government.

#### A SERIOUS REPORT.

Shanghai, 16th December.

It is reported on what we believe to be good authority that German as well as Russian ships have been surveying Kiaochow Bay, the entrance to which is in about lat. 36 deg. to the south of the Shantung Promontory, and studying its capabilities as a naval station. It is a magnificent harbour with a difficult entrance, and some 10 fathoms of water. The Chinese had intended before the war to fortify it, and there was a military telegraph line between it and Weihaiwei. It is further stated that this bay will be the headquarters of the Russian squadron this winter. The Japanese have done everything in their power to render Port Arthur useless, and there was no idea of the Russian squadron wintering there.

It is doubtless in connection with this that the Ministry of War has telegraphed to the Viceroy at Nanking to send four of the best ships of the Nanyang squadron to winter at Chefoo, where they will probably be joined by the new torpedo-boat catchers, the *Fiting* and *Feiqing*. The four vessels selected for this purpose are the *Huandai* 1,500 tons, Captain Wu Kō-wei, *Nansheng*, 2,200 tons, Captain Li Tien, *Kaichi*, 2,480 tons, Captain Wu Chiehao (the last two officers being graduates of the Foochow Naval School), and *Nanshai*, 2,200 tons, Captain Yuan Chia-kao.

Later.

It is stated that Peking has refused its consent to Russia's making a naval station at Kiaochow Bay. Whether Peking will withdraw this refusal remains to be seen; perhaps the new Ministry of War understands that where Russia gets her little finger in her whole hand and arm will follow.—*N. C. Daily News*.

#### THE RECENT ATTACK ON THE PALACE AT SEOUL AND THE MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. Dr. Reid writes to the *N. C. Daily News*:

It is with deep regret that I have seen several published accounts of the disturbance in the Korean capital which implicate some of the American missionaries as instigators and participants in that unfortunate affair.

I have all along felt the extreme improbability of any such complicity and from recent letters from friends who were in Seoul at the time of the fiasco and who are in a position to know whereof they write, I am fully confirmed in my belief that the missionaries had nothing whatever to do with inspiring or abetting the attack on the palace.

At the time of the attack Dr. Underwood and two other missionaries were in the Palace grounds, their presence having been requested

by the King. Hearing the disturbance outside, they immediately made their way toward the apartments occupied by his Majesty.

At the inner gate their way was barred by the crossed bayonets of the guards, who refused them admittance. Dr. Underwood knocked up their bayonets and they darted in to find the palace in a state of great confusion. People were running about in the labyrinth of rooms and passage ways asking what it all meant and as they entered the King's presence he was distractedly crying: "Where are the Americans?" "Here we are," they answered, whereupon the King literally embraced them, crying, "That's good! That's good!"

His Majesty insisted on their remaining by his side and actually kept hold of their hands till morning.

The missionaries did not know that the attack was made by friends of the King and had they known it probably it would not have been in their power to have rendered any aid from the inside.

Being personally acquainted with nearly all the American missionaries in Korea, I feel quite safe in saying that they are not men likely to involve themselves in any of the political intrigues which are distracting that unhappy country.

That they feel a deep interest in the King who has shown them so many marks of his confidence and favour is not to be wondered at; and that they have responded to his cry for help in his time of personal trouble and danger but shows that they are men true to their calling, with ears open to hear the cry of distress from whatever quarter it may come.

That the King has since the *incident* of the 8th of October insisted upon keeping men about his person in whose honour and faithfulness he could rely has no doubt been a great inconvenience to those who found their designs hindered or thwarted thereby. Hence the great effort that is being made to throw upon them the onus of the late attack on the palace, which, if proved true, would naturally prevent their further ministering to the comfort and safety of his Majesty.

Thanking you for the space allowed for this explanation, which I feel to be due, not only to the men chiefly concerned, but also to the entire body of American missionaries in Korea.

#### THE MAHOMMEDAN REBELLION.

A correspondent in Lanchow, Kansu, writing on the 15th of October, says that everything in that city was quiet, and that there was little cause for apprehension. He mentions that he had just received a telegram from Peking, asking if Lanchow had fallen, and enquiring as to the present situation, from which he infers that the state of matters has been greatly exaggerated at the coast.

He informs us that the whole of the Mahomedans in the province had not risen in rebellion; the insurrection was confined to the district between Lanchow and the Tibetan border, east and west, and from Hsining to within two days' journey from Tsinchou, north and south.

The rebels, finding that the Mahomedans generally would not rise, gave up all intention of attacking Lanchow, and concentrated their efforts on Hsichou and Hsining. Hsining, when he wrote, was besieged. The gates were closed, and all means of communication cut off. The city, however, would probably be able to hold out for some time, and as troops were arriving from Peking it would doubtless soon be relieved.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The arrangement between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka cotton-spinning companies with regard to the carriage of cotton from Bombay, the *Kobe Chronicle* says, came to an end last month. As the result of negotiations between the cotton spinners and the steamship company, however, the previous arrangement has been renewed for another two years at the same rate of freight. It will be remembered that the agreement was that members of the Cotton Spinners' Association were under penalty to import all their Indian cotton by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers at a certain fixed rate of freight.

#### SKIRMISHES IN FORMOSA.

Tokyo, 2nd December.

A dispatch from the Governor of Formosa, dated 27th ult., states that on 22nd ult. a small band of soldiers were ordered to the vicinity of Taibyo, where mobs were reported to be gathering. When they reached the place the soldiers were surrounded by about a thousand natives, and desperate fighting occurred, the insurgents at last being dispersed. Sixty rebels were killed, but only one Japanese.

On the 24th ult. Yamaguchi's detachment left Hosan to subdue some rioting along the course of the Tamsui river. They encountered stubborn resistance near To-ko-ka, and in the fighting two or three hundred insurgents were killed, the loss on the Japanese side being small. The list of wounded, however, includes Lieutenant Kusakari and 32 soldiers. Later in the day a reconnoitring party was attacked by the natives, with similar results, fifty of the enemy being killed and only three Japanese.

#### JAPANESE MERCHANTS AND DIRECT FOREIGN TRADE.

At the suggestion of the Department for Agriculture and Commerce the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce has been holding an investigation into the prospects of direct export and import by Japanese merchants. The result of an examination by the committee appointed has now been reported to the Chamber of Commerce, and will be forthwith communicated to the Department. The causes that impede the development of direct foreign trade are enumerated as follows:—

(1) Imperfection of the credit system; (2) the high rates of interest in Japan as compared with those ruling in the West; (3) the ignorance of the Japanese merchants engaged in direct trade as to the condition of commerce abroad; (4) want of uniformity in the quality of Japanese manufactures and frequent deterioration of manufacturing processes.

Recommendations were drawn up as to the means of removing these impediments. In the first place the Chamber urges that the Consulates abroad should be increased and more care exercised in the appointment of Consuls; secondly, that banking facilities should be increased; (3) Japanese merchants should improve their knowledge of the conditions of trade abroad; (4) the Customs accommodation should be increased; (5) foreign purchases by the Government should be made through Japanese merchants, and the official procedure should be simplified; (6) the extension of the mercantile marine; (7) trade exhibitions; (8) the adoption of measures to prevent bad work being put on the market.

The confusion involved in the conclusions and recommendations is somewhat noteworthy.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

#### KOREAN INDEPENDENCE.

It is significant to read that Count Inouye realises the extreme difficulty presented by an independent Korea. According to the brief account of an interview which appears in one of the Japanese papers, the Count says that Korea possesses absolutely no self-reliance to enable her to stand alone, and continually looks to one or the other power for assistance or protection. This is an admission that the policy of Japan—which was avowedly directed throughout to securing the independence of Korea—has failed completely, so that the Japanese are in the position of having pulled down what neither they nor any other power can at present build up. Count Inouye suggests that the peninsular kingdom should be placed under the joint protection of the powers—a conclusion to which many observers in the Far East are being forced, though the practical working out of such a scheme presents enormous difficulties. If the Powers are to protect, some responsibility is cast upon them as regards the administration and government of the country, and it is quite conceivable that the settlement of such questions would prove as great a menace to the peace of the Far East as if Korea were left to her own devices. It seems



clear, however, that Korea cannot be left to herself, or the country will prove a continued source of danger in consequence of repeated faction intrigues and palace disorders. The remedy is difficult to find; but it is something that a statesman of the experience of Count Inouye should suggest a joint protectorate by the powers, as it is at least an earnest that Japan has prudently abandoned all designs of extension in this direction.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

### HONGKONG.

Yesterday there were signs of a rainy Christmas, although during the week the weather was charming and the temperature pleasantly warm. On Wednesday a man was sent to gaol for ten years for dealing in forged bank notes. The annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held on the same day, and on Thursday the Sanitary Board met. On Sunday a meeting of Chinese was held at the Tung Wah Hospital to protest against the Light and Pass Ordinance, and on the following day the Committee of the hospital called upon his Excellency the Governor, who suggested various improvements in the management of the hospital and also spoke strongly about the charge made at the meeting on Sunday that the Chinese were subjected to "class legislation."

H.M.S. *Caroline* arrived here on Sunday from Amoy.

Nominations for the Hongkong Derby close on Saturday next.

Mr. R. Shewan has joined the Board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

There were 1,691 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 176 were Europeans.

H.M. despatch vessel *Alacrity*, with Admiral and Mrs. Buller on board, arrived here on Monday from Manila.

The death rate last month was, for the British and Foreign community, civil population, 21.4, and for the Chinese community 30.2.

On Thursday night the Hongkong Chess Club played the Club Lusitano at the Hongkong Hotel. The Hongkong Chess Club won by five games to two.

At the meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge held on Wednesday afternoon Bro. Capt. P. R. Simmonds was elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year and Wor. Bro. Gourdin, P.M., Treasurer.

At the regular meeting of the Victoria Preceptory, held on Friday night, Sir Knight J. Kirkwood was elected Eminent Preceptor for the ensuing year, and Sir Knight F. W. Watts was elected Treasurer.

On Friday evening a successful smoking concert was given in the Staff and Departmental Sergeants' Mess. Several songs were given in a creditable manner, and the evening's entertainment proved most enjoyable.

News has been received from Canton that the Provincial Treasurer, who received instructions from Peking by wire a few days ago to act as Governor, died in his yamen on the 17th instant at midnight. He had been ill for some time and had not taken over the duties of Governor.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that in addition to Christmas Day, the 26th December, and the 1st January, which are public holidays by Ordinance, H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint the 2nd January to be observed as a holiday in the Government departments. The Police Magistrate's department is excluded from the operation of the Ordinance as regards the 26th December.

A circular relating to the "Onseley" scholarships in connection with the school for modern Oriental studies is published in the *Gazette*. The examiner in Chinese next year will be Mr. W. A. Pickering, and the examination will take place at King's College, London, probably early in July. The scholarships were established in 1892. Hitherto there have been no competitors in Chinese.

A fire broke out at nine o'clock on Saturday night on the premises of the Hongkong Printing Press, 11, D'Aguilar Street. A lamp fell from the second floor ceiling and several reams of paper caught fire. The occupants put out the flames, the services of the Fire Brigade not being called. The damage amounted to \$100, which is covered by insurance in the Queen Fire Insurance Company.

As will be seen by Reuter's telegrams, Mr. John Worrell Carrington, C.M.G., Attorney-General of British Guiana, has been appointed Chief Justice of Hongkong in succession to Sir Fielding Clarke.

H.E. the Governor has given his assent in the name and on behalf of the Queen to the following Ordinances:—The Stamp Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, the Appropriation Ordinance, the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, and the Fire Inquiry Ordinance.

The following telegram has been received by the Governor from Her Majesty's Minister at Tokyo and has been communicated to the Chamber of Commerce:—"17th December, 1895. Governor, Hongkong. Medical inspection of ships ceases from to-day.—Satow." The telegram has reference to restrictions placed on vessels arriving at ports in Japan from cholera infected districts in Korea and Formosa.

At Manila on the 10th inst. tenders for the construction of a lighthouse tender were opened. There were thirteen tenders, including one by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, and one by the Osaka Shipbuilding Co., the remainder being by British and Continental concerns. The Committee appointed to adjudicate upon the tenders decided that none of them complied with the conditions and that the whole were therefore inadmissible.

From *La Revue Express* of the 24th October, a daily paper published at Port-au-Prince, we learn that Senor Ortiz de Zugasti, the Spanish Consul, who is leaving Haiti, was prior to his departure fêted by the Cuban colony there. During the proceedings a despatch was received conveying the regrets of the head of the state at Senor Zugasti's leaving, together with a handsome watch with an appreciative inscription. Senor Zugasti was formerly Consul for Spain at Hongkong.

The *Times of Ceylon* says:—Mr. Chamberlain's refusal to listen to the prayer for a reduction of the military contribution to be paid by Hongkong—recently fixed at 17 per cent. of the revenue—shows that the Treasury and the Colonial Office between them have made up their minds to screw all they can out of the Crown Colonies, and we think Ceylon is lucky—that is, on the supposition that the 7½ per cent. is all we are to be called on to pay—to have got off so well.

At the Magistracy on Thursday Mr. E. A. Ram charged his boy with stealing curios and other articles of the value of \$125. The property was put into a box by Mr. Ram, and recently the boy said he wanted a holiday in order to see his mother, who was ill. Mr. Ram missed the articles and suspected the boy, who said he had not seen them. However, Mr. Ram searched the boy's cupboard and found the missing curios there. A sentence of four months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

At the Police Court on Friday a fireman was fined \$500 for smuggling 849 taels of prepared opium on the steamer *Honam*. The opium was ordered to be confiscated. It will be remembered that there was a big seizure of opium made on board a Hongkong steamer at Saigon recently, and doubtless in the present case the defendant intended to secretly tranship the opium for another port. Masters and owners of steamers cannot in their own interest be too careful in keeping watch over suspicious looking parcels.

On Monday night a dinner was given at the Hang Fa Lau to celebrate the seventy-first birthday of Mr. Wong Shing. There were a large number of Chinese and foreign guests, including the Hon. Ho Kai, the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Bateson Wright, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Jordan, Mr. Badesley, Mr. Brewin, Mr. A. Seth, and Mr. A. J. May. A very pleasant evening was spent and the healths of Mr. Wong Shing, of the sons and grandsons, and of all the future generations of Wongs were drunk with great enthusiasm. The following was the bill of fare:—1, Bird's nest and minced chicken; 2, Boiled and fried pigeon's eggs; 3, Shark's fins (fried); 4, Stuffed chicken's wings; 5, Frogs and mushrooms; 6, Crabs and chrysanthemum; 7, Minced quail; 8, Conch and white mushrooms; 9, Chicken and fried ham; 10, Shell fish and scallions; 11, Partridge gruel; 12, Mutton and bamboo shoots; Pastry; Desert.

James Harrigan, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, was charged at the Police Court on Monday with assaulting a Chinese clerk. The defendant went to a house in Fat Hing Street and because he was not admitted he struck the prosecutor on the head with the buckle of his belt. In defence Harrigan said he went to the house by mistake when he was drunk, and he was thrown downstairs and kicked by several Chinamen outside. He had to use his belt in self defence; if he had not done so he would have been "settled." A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Another very successful smoking concert was given at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong on Saturday night. Mr. G. Fenwick presided, and the vocalists were Messrs. Arnold, Russell, Waddell, Duncan, Mudie, Murphy, Kinghorn, and Crispin, all of whom rendered songs which created a most favourable impression on a large audience, and the pianoforte accompaniments by Mr. Isbell gave entire satisfaction. The smoking concerts given at the Institution up to the present have been thoroughly enjoyable, and as they are to be continued throughout the season there is every promise, judging by the high quality of the previous concerts, that the musical entertainments at the Institution will be among the best in the colony.

That part of the police court which is usually occupied by a swarm of the Chinese "public" was on Wednesday occupied by ninety-four prisoners, who had been netted on the previous evening. The Acting Captain Superintendent of Police received information that the coolies employed by Chinese contractor son work in the Taipingshan area were in the habit of sleeping there every night, and it was decided to make a raid and capture the whole lot. The police were very successful in this expedition, as no fewer than ninety-four were taken to the Central Station and lodged there for the night. When before the Magistrate they were defended by Mr. Ellis, who said that the men were employed as watchmen. Detective Inspector Quincey pointed out that the "watchmen" were all asleep, and his Worship severely cautioned the men as well as the contractors and then allowed the prisoners to go.

The annual tea and gathering in connection with the Hongkong Temperance Union was held at the Soldiers and Sailors' Institute, Queen's Road East, on Wednesday evening. About a hundred and fifty sat down to the well spread tables, all branches of the army, as well as the men-of-war in harbour, being represented. The meeting that followed, presided over by Rev. G. J. Williams, was attended by a large and equally representative audience. As many of the military present will be leaving the colony next week the gathering was a farewell one for them as well as a welcome to those who had recently arrived. The programme consisted of choruses, solos, recitations, and addresses, the speakers giving words of kindly advice and warning to those who were leaving as well as to those who remained. At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was proposed and warmly carried to the friends who had kindly provided the feed, and had contributed by their help towards an enjoyable and profitable evening.

At the meeting of the Victoria Lodge, No. 1,026 held at the Masonic Hall on Monday night, Wor. Bro. E. C. Ellis, who has been elected for a second term as Worshipful Master of the Lodge, invested his officers as follows:—S.W., Bro. G. P. Lammert; J.W., Bro. K. W. Mounsey; Treasurer, Bro. W. M. Wood; Secretary, Bro. A. O'D. Gourdin; S.D., Bro. W. M. Thompson; J.D., Bro. C. W. Spriggs; D.C., Bro. W. Taylor; I.G., Bro. E. F. Mackay; Steward, Bro. G. H. Potts; Tyler, Bro. J. R. Grimble. The ceremony of proclaiming Wor. Bro. E. C. Ellis was performed by Right Wor. Bro. the Hon. C. P. Chater, District Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Lodge officers. Amongst the visitors present was Right Wor. Bro. Major-General Black, Past District Grand Master of Gibraltar, who was graciously received with the honours due to his position. He was afterwards unanimously elected a member of the Lodge. After midnight the closed a banquet was held, at which the loyal and masonic toasts were drunk, and we as 1321 and Gold Killings



On Thursday afternoon three crews of the Hongkong Boating Club competed in a scratch four-oar race, distance about half a mile. The crews were—G. C. Master (stroke), C. H. Gale (2), G. L. Duncan (3), H. J. Gedge (bow), A. Denison (cox); T. W. Lammert (stroke), Walker (2), Captain Retallic (3), G. C. Fullerton (bow), R. F. Raper (cox); H. Skött (stroke), C. Jesumann (2), G. H. Potts (3), E. Goetz (bow), Lieutenant Bellairs (cox). A good start was made and Lammert's boat led for a few lengths, when Master and Skött came up and overtook him. Master and Skött had a very stiff struggle for three quarters of the distance. Master eventually obtained a strong lead and won easily.

The Honorary Treasurer of the *Edgar Relief Fund* begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—

Mr. St. C. Michaelsen	825
Mr. F. T. Richards	10
Mr. A. Findlay Smith	10
A. Bet	10
Mr. Fung Wa Chuen	10
Mr. H. N. Mody	10
V. A. C. H.	5
Mr. B. Layton	5
Mr. G. Stewart	5
B. N.	5
Mr. W. E. L. Clement	5
F. R. L.	5
A. Parsee	3
Capt. J. D. Sterling	2
M.	2
A. L. O. E.	2
Brought forward	459

Total up to date... \$573

### CHEFOO.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

9th December.

The Chinese transport *Chehai* left this on the 5th instant with General Sun on board and other Chinese officials for Port Arthur, with a view of taking it over from the Japanese. Two foreign lightkeepers with Chinese staff also went over to Port Arthur to take over Lao-tieh-shan light, which has been in the hands of the Japanese since the fall of Port Arthur.

The Norwegian steamer *Nanking*, now on the rocks near Chefoo lighthouse, will soon be a total wreck. This last gale, which began suddenly on Saturday, 7th instant, has all but finished her. Had steps been taken earlier both engines and boilers could have been saved intact; as it is it is doubtful if much will be saved, as the boisterous season is now setting in, the temperature having fallen from 48 to 30, or two degrees below freezing point.

The only men-of-war we see here now are Russians. They come and go between this and Chemulpo with despatches. The *Mandjour* came from Chemulpo on Friday last, 6th inst., and left again yesterday, Sunday, 8th inst., with despatches for Chemulpo, which at present seems to be the headquarters for the Russian squadron.

### HANGCHOW.

11th December.

The great and all-absorbing event in this city for the past month was the selection of a place for the foreign settlement. After the negotiations at Soochow had been completed the High Commissioners came to this city. They were the guests of the high officials, but were entertained at the house of Dr. Main. The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Chinda of Shanghai, represented his government. He and his suite were entertained in a temple next door to Dr. Main's hospital, which was fitted up with foreign furniture for their convenience and comfort. They remained nearly three weeks, but there does not seem to have been any great difference of opinion as to the general terms of the settlement. The the Kiang-nese had long ago decided on a site and the provincial ins. Consul-General seems to have accepted Viceroy at Nanking best adapted to the purpose. In Chang Chih-tung is only one means of reaching this matter, the Director, Li, in Shanghai and the rest of perilled his chance of success that leads to the large and Tai Taotai-ship.

outside of this suburb, but about three and a half miles from the north gate. There was some contention as to how much of the land allotted should be allowed to the Japanese, the officials desiring to apportion it with some degree of equity between the different powers that might want to have concessions, but this question along with some others, it is understood, was referred to the governments of the two Empires. The Commissioners and the officials—guests and hosts—seemed to have some very pleasant social intercourse. The hosts gave their guests an entertainment on one of the large boats kept on the West Lake for such purposes. There they had a China feast.

Just before the foreigners left there was an entertainment at the house of Dr. Main. All the officials, except the Governor, who was unable to attend, were present. The Fantai seemed to be the leader among the officials. When the invitation to proceed to the dining room was given it took him about twenty minutes, it is said, to pass from the drawing room into the hall, there was such a strong contention between him and the Commissioner of Customs as to the order of precedence. But they all finally got to the table and did fair justice to the various foreign dishes that were served. Some of them displayed fair acquaintance with the use of knives, forks, and spoons, but others showed that they had not often handled such implements.

The Chinese seem to think that other foreign powers will wish to have concessions here, but it seems rather difficult to the writer to see any great attraction for foreign merchants here. There is a very small export trade. Considerable paper of various kinds is made in the neighbourhood and up the river and comes to this place for transshipment; also wood for fuel and timber for building are brought down the river and transferred to the canals for transport to other places. The local products are mainly silk and tea. The Chinese seem to be preparing to take up the silk trade themselves and a company has been formed and building operations have already commenced "in the settlement" for a silk glature.—N. C. Daily News correspondent.

### TIENTSIN.

11th December, 1895.

A few days ago an accident of rather a serious nature occurred on board the U.S. gunboat *Monocacy*, which nearly resulted in the destruction of the vessel and possibly the foreign settlement. It appears that one of the crew went below to the store-room, in which there was a quantity of loose oakum. The man carried a naked light, which by some means set fire to the oakum. A big blaze immediately resulted and the alarm being given the crew were at once ordered to fire quarters, and all were hard at work with the pumps and passing buckets of water. After working hard for half an hour the fire was got under, which was most fortunate, as the magazine was full of powder, gun-cotton, and dynamite. As it was, the officers were on the point of scuttling her, but by good providence the fire was extinguished.

The ex-German Minister, Herr von Brandt, has arrived at Peking, on his commercial mission, but his receptions have been but cold and lukewarm. After the position he formally occupied here, and after what he has written at home about China and the Chinese, we wonder that he ever accepted such a position as he now holds, for surely the common sense he possesses should have been sufficient to point out that as German Minister the Chinese officials looked up to him and respected him, for the position he held, but they now look upon him with disdain and contempt. The very officials and gentry, to whom he once behaved haughtily, now look down upon him, and he has now to cringe to endeavour to get into their good graces. I am of opinion that he has done and will continue to do Germany an amount of harm. He is not only looked down upon by both high and low officials, but by even Chinese of the compradore class. These ask very pertinent questions, such as, "Does Germany send out a Minister to get orders like a broker?" "Has the late German Minister been degraded, and is he

not even a Consul now?" They cannot make it out; as a Chinese high official would sooner die of starvation than face so low (as they think) to have anything to do with trade. I expect that Herr von Brandt imagined that he would have all the officials rushing to him with orders, but it will not be so. As an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary he was one thing, but as only a merchant, it is quite a different matter. The Chinese firmly believe that it is impossible for a man who has been an official to understand anything about mercantile business. Herr von Brandt has made a mistake—and so has Germany.

On the evening of the 9th the Lanchow train left the rails and capsized. There were several killed and wounded; but full particulars are not to hand yet.

The river is closed up above here, and the ice reaches across the river below here, but I think the tugs may break through it. Owing to the N.W. wind there is not enough water for the steamers to get over the Taku bar, but I think there will be no danger of any of them being frozen in.—Mercury correspondent.

### HUNAN.

The following are translations of a private letter, dated Changsha, 4th December, and a proclamation posted in the same city, which have been sent us (*N. C. Daily News*) by a valued correspondent in Hankow.

Immediately upon it being rumoured at Changsha that a certain French priest named An had arrived at Lingsianghsien, prefecture of Yochow, on board a gunboat, the Yochow college of literature at once sent information to the colleges at the provincial capital (Changsha). There are seven of these institutions here, and on the 20th and 21st of November mass meetings were held at the Temple of Literature to consult and agree upon the steps to be taken in respect of foreigners coming to buy land for churches, etc. Eventually numerous placards were issued and posted all over the city prohibiting the secret sale of land. H. E. Ch'en Pao-chen, the new Governor, arrived at Changsha on the 29th of November, and Wu Tacheng, his predecessor, having handed over the seals, the latter started for the Yangtze by boat on the 1st of December. It is also rumoured that some Japanese are coming to Hunan and that a certain Hsu ta-jen has been detailed to accompany the former. They have not yet arrived. The present is an opportune moment to break away the barrier of exclusiveness of the Hunanese once and for all time.

#### A PROCLAMATION BY THE ENTIRE PEOPLE OF HUNAN.

"In the event of foreigners coming to buy land for the purpose of building churches it is necessary to be on the alert in order to discover beforehand any secret attempts amongst us to sell them landed property. And it is hereby publicly agreed upon that a reward of ten strings of cash be offered to anyone, irrespective of condition and status of life, who, upon learning of the existence of secret negotiations between natives and foreigners, assisted by worthless characters, for the purchase of houses or lands, shall lay the information at the nearest temple of learning or college. The reward named will make no distinction between the fact that a sale of land has been actually effected or is in progress of completion; it is only necessary that the information given shall be true and bona fide. After a public investigation shall have been made and proved, then the informer shall have this reward and the culprits [who have disobeyed the will of the majority] shall be severely punished. In addition, the purchase money obtained by the sale shall be confiscated, one half to go to the public fund, the other half to the informer. Should there be Tls. 1,000 of the above money Tls. 500 shall be given to him without fail. Our words will not be eaten: 'We will perform to the letter what we promise.'"

A fire occurred at Shanghai on the 16th inst. near the West Gate, French Town, causing the destruction of fifteen houses. The houses were insured for between 1,500 and 2,000 taels.



## NANKING.

12th December.

A serious stabbing affray occurred a few days ago just outside the South Gate. The proprietor of a tea-shop was chatting with his neighbour, when a worthless, opium-smoking relative who had been constantly annoying him with appeals for money came up from behind and thrust a knife into his throat. The tea merchant is a diligent, prosperous man and had grown tired of such a "ne'er-do-well" and had lately refused any further aid. This refusal provoked this murderous attack. The wound was about two inches long and penetrated into the throat, so that the unfortunate man has been unable to take food through the mouth. The knife missed the carotid artery by a hair's breadth. Dr. Macklin was called in, and after the magistrate had made a formal investigation the patient was transferred to the hospital, where he is slowly improving. His assailant is in gaol awaiting sentence which will depend upon the recovery or death of his victim. The man was already pulseless from loss of blood when the physician arrived. With the weakening of the pulse of course the blood had ceased to flow, becoming coagulated, as was natural. But the stoppage was attributed by his friends to the magical influence of a piece of chicken skin placed upon the wound.

For some weeks past the supply of silver in Nanking has been largely increased by the introduction of the Viceroy's new coins from Hankow. The dollar is a very neat piece and deserves to replace the rude Mexican. One result of the new coinage has been to put the ten-cent and twenty-cent pieces of Japan, Hongkong, and the Straits at a discount, and the price of a dollar in cash has fallen to 950, the lowest in eight or ten years.

A French war-ship arrived here last Thursday and is still lying at anchor below Hsiakuan.

The Governor of the province has been in the city for several days past at the invitation of the Viceroy. He left this evening.

13th December.

Nanking horses are suffering greatly from glanders, which is epidemic here. Many of the German officers have been compelled to shoot their animals. They are also somewhat puzzled how to dispose of the carcasses, as the Chinese refuse to bury them, and there is fear that some hungry people may be tempted to eat the flesh and themselves contract the disease, which is known to be dangerous to man as to beast. Even the handling of the hides would be dangerous. The Chinese refuse to kill their ponies, believing that they will survive the attack.—N. C. Daily News correspondent.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The American ship *Ivy*, while on a voyage from Manila to Cebu in ballast, struck on a bank near Calatagan, but got off again with a high tide and returned to Manila.

The Chinese revenue cruiser *Chuen-tiao* left Shanghai on the 18th inst. in quest of the *Newchwang* Lightship, which left that place for Chefoo some time ago and has not been heard of since. The lightship generally makes this trip under her own sail.

The N. C. Daily News says:—The wretched condition into which government has fallen in China is shown by what has recently occurred at the Kiangnan Arsenal. It will be remembered that quite recently by Imperial decree the control of this arsenal was taken away from the Viceroy at Nanking and assumed by the new Ministry of War at Peking, the Tao-tai Liu Chi-hsiang being reappointed Director by the Throne. H.E. Chang Chih-tung's response to this was very simple and straightforward. "If this is no longer a provincial arsenal," he said, "let it get its funds from Peking." But Peking has no money, the Ministry of War has had to "climb down," and the Kiangnan Arsenal is now once more a provincial institution, under the control of the Viceroy at Nanking; while, as long as H.E. Chang Chih-tung has anything to say in the matter, the Director, Liu Chi-hsiang, has imperilled his chance of succeeding to the Shanghai Tao-tai-ship.

The N. C. Daily News says:—A considerable robbery of some porcelain from the Imperial Palace at Peking has recently come to light, it being alleged that over 300 large and small pieces of green jade, peach blow, sang de boeuf, rose pink, egg shell, black hawthorn, and other rarities, are missing, and that some of them have been disposed of to foreigners and others. The principal curio shops in Peking are said to have been closed and their owners arrested, whilst a number of pieces have been recovered from foreign collectors at Tientsin and Peking. A well-known Peking dealer who has been in Shanghai for about a month left for the North on the 19th inst. overland at the summons of the authorities to answer for his subordinates. One execution is already reported.

Telegrams through native sources to Shanghai from Peking announce that General Sung Ch'ing, ex-Generalissimo of the Chinese armies in Manchuria last year, had received orders to start at once with his army corps of 20,000 men for Kansu to reinforce General Tung Fushiang of Kashgar, who is reported to be pretty hard pressed by the Mahomedan rebels. General Sung's troops had but recently arrived at Tientsin from Shihsan-shan (13th stage) near North Kinchou, outside the Great Wall, when the above-named orders from the Ministry of War came from Peking. The advanced corps of General Sung left for Kansu only a few days ago, which may be said to be very prompt when compared with other brigades despatched from Chihli and Peking for the same destination.—N. C. Daily News.

The Shanghai Mercury of the 14th inst. says:—Yesterday evening a telegram was received by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. to the effect that the *Lien-shing* and *Wosang* were detained at Tientsin and unable to leave, and this substantiates the report that the two steamers had been frozen in. It is now understood that the two vessels, with the *Tungchow* between, are frozen in at one of the bends of the Peiho, being stuck fast at the neap tide, but it is hoped that they will be able to get free and out of the river with the spring-tide. The *Chintung* has got clear away and is now on her way down to Shanghai. The two China Merchants' steamers despatched recently to Tientsin have touched at Chefoo, but there is yet no report of their having reached Taku, where they will be forced to remain, as they cannot proceed up to Tientsin.

The Shanghai Mercury of the 14th instant says:—The German steamer *Apenrade*, which left here on Tuesday at daylight for Nagasaki, did not arrive there until this forenoon and the telegram which announced her arrival also contained the sad news that her mate, Mr. Jessen, had been lost by being washed overboard. Previous to this voyage Mr. Jessen took the steamer, as acting master, from Shanghai to Moji and back, acquitting himself to the great satisfaction of everyone. He served his time as volunteer in the German navy, and apart from being an excellent seaman he was a thorough gentleman, being esteemed by everybody whom he met, Chinese as well as foreigners. Mr. Jessen was a relative of the owners of the *Apenrade* and leaves behind a large circle of friends in the German community who will sincerely mourn his loss.

The writer of the "Entre Nous" notes in the Shanghai Mercury says:—To be beautiful is a good thing; but to be beautiful and useful falls to the lot of few. The Shanghai Volunteers had an opportunity the other day of attaining this happy consummation, but failed, alas, to take advantage of it. I mean the occasion when Mr. Chu, the cotton spinning dignitary, having spun off his coil mortal, was interred with all the pomp and trappings of native funeral woe. That his friends should ask for the presence of our Volunteers—idle teens—to increase the splendour of his last procession showed a proper appreciation of the aim and object of the corps, as of the virtues of the corpse; and the offer to pay heavily for the honour was as original as it was unusual. Thus the opportunity of turning an honest penny was missed—and will probably not occur again. But "money is a good soldier," as Falstaff hath it—perhaps in time we shall have an E. company reserved for the use of Chinese funerals. The latter should certainly be encouraged.

A new Town Hall is to be built at Saigon. Twenty Russian marines are reported to have arrived at Seoul.

The torpedoes laid in the vicinity of the Shimonoseki Straits have been taken up.

The China Gazette says:—"A new steamship line has been started on the China coast with head office at Shanghai. The name of the company is to be the Chinese Trading Steamship Co. and Messrs. Tung Kee & Co. of Szechuen Road, are the principal shareholders as well as the Shanghai agents of the firm. The company have already bought the *Norden*, whose name has been changed to the *Kiangpak*. Another steamer in port is expected to be taken over by the new Company in a day or two and before the year (Chinese) closes the fleet of the Chinese Trading Co. will consist of four steamers. At the beginning of operations the Company intend to go only on the Wuhu-Chinkiang-Canton line, but as time goes on it is the intention of the directors to extend their trade to the coast ports and throughout the Yangtze Valley." In another paragraph the same paper says:—"A new departure in the conveyance of oil on the China coast is to be tried on board the steamship *Kiangpak*, late *Norden*, now owned by Messrs. Tung Kee & Co. of this port. The *Kiangpak* is being fitted with tanks and is to be engaged on the Wuhu-Chinkiang-Canton line. The oil is generally shipped in wicker-work drums, which are placed on the deck of the steamer and are at shipper's risk. These drums frequently get damaged, resulting in the loss of the contents. The introduction of tanks on this coast will benefit the trade and probably influence the Chinese to permit tanks to be built ashore for the storage of the article; and we have no doubt the day is not far distant when we will see the Shell line of steamers going through to Chinkiang and the other riverine ports and discharging their cargo. It will reduce the price of oil and save a lot of risk in the transport. It is a pity that some of the large foreign ship-owning companies do not follow the example of Messrs. Tung Kee & Co. and introduce tanks in their regular traders on the Yangtze and southern line."

## COMMERCIAL.

## TEA.

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1895-96	1891-95
	lb.	lbs.
Canton and Ma-ao .....	6,977,824	6,797,828
Amoy .....	440,573	719,363
Foochow .....	11,175,408	11,357,213
Shanghai and Hankow .....	20,252,570	21,179,423
	38,771,375	43,053,872

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1891-95
	lb.	lbs.
Amoy .....	11,591,937	16,535,397
Foochow .....	6,066,651	4,626,555
Shanghai .....	27,392,630	24,730,986
	45,052,188	45,892,938

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1895-96	1891-95
	lb.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai .....	27,240,863	22,535,223

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1891-95
	lb.	lbs.
Yokohama .....	28,956,080	27,719,037
Kobe .....	18,012,100	16,156,509
	46,968,180	43,875,546

## SILK.

SHANGHAI, 19th December. (From Messrs. Cronie and Burkill's circular.)—London telegrams to 19 h current report the market "firm," Blue Elephant 10/7½. Raw Silk.—The business continues small, but the Chinese show no disposition yet to accept prices which would bring about the execution of orders to hand. During the week about 800 bales were settled. Textiles.—About 300 bales have changed hands and we quote Blue Elephants 13½ and Gold Kilings



Tls. 3171. Taysams.—About 50 bales Kahings have been placed. Yellow Silks continue in demand for the Bombay market, and the settlements for the week amount to 150 bales with no alteration in price. Arrivals as per Customs Returns from the 12th to the 18th December are 532 bales of White, 36 bales of Yellow, and 113 bales of Wild Silk. Re-reels and Filatures.—No transactions. Wild Silk.—Some business is doing in ordinary Tussah Raw at Tls. 185 per picul Waste Silk.—Nothing doing except some forward contracts in Tussah Waste. Pongees.—No transaction reported.

Purchases include:—Tsatilees.—Black Lion 31 at Tls. 4724, Blue Elephant at Tls. 4324, Mountain 3 at Tls. 410, do. 4 at Tls. 3824, Gold Kiling at Tls. 3474, Silver Double Elephant at Tls. 350. Hangchow Tsatilees.—Lanping at Tls. 3124. Taysam.—Green Kahing Gold Goose 2 at Tls. 3424, Tongpang at Tls. 340. Skeins.—Ching-yung at Tls. 245 to Tls. 250. Yellow Silk.—Mienchow at Tls. 274 to Tls. 2714, Meeyang at Tls. 2364 to Tls. 2384, Wongchow at Tls. 1874 to Tls. 195.

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1895-96	1894-95
bales.	bales.	bales.
Shanghai.....	42,097	31,344
Canton.....	11,118	8,946
Yokohama.....	913,500	11,152
	66,745	51,442

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1895-96	1894-95
bales.	bales.	bales.
Canton.....	8,235	5,336
Shanghai.....	6,884	5,325
Yokohama.....	19,803	16,441
	34,922	27,102

#### CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 24th December.—There is little change to report in the market. Quotations for Formosa are \$83.00 to \$83.50. During the past week sales have been 200 piculs.

#### SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 24th December.—The decline last reported has continued. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.45 to 7.48 per picul.
do. " 2, White...	6.90 to 7.02 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.81 to 4.85 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.65 to 4.67 "
Satow, No. 1, White...	7.37 to 7.40 "
do. " 2, White...	6.85 to 6.88 "
do. " 1, Brown...	4.72 to 4.75 "
Satow, No. 2, Brown...	4.66 to 4.68 "
Foochow Sugar Candy...	10.50 to 11.00 "
Shekloong "	9.92 to 9.95 "

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The American ship, *W. H. Talbot*, Hongkong to San Francisco, 6th December, took:—100 bales Cinnamon, 50 boxes Saigon Cassia, 30 bales broken Cassia, 1,210 cases Soy, 759 boxes Tea (particulars unknown) 29 rolls Matting, 370 packages Rattan, 1,282 boxes Nut Oil, 2,382 boxes Samshoo, 238 boxes Joss sticks, 106 boxes Tobacco, 23 boxes Earthenware, 102 boxes Vermicelli, 791 boxes Flour, 220 boxes Sugar, 115 boxes Sago flour, 140 bags Beans, 65 packages Rattancore, 128 packages Fire Crackers, 180 boxes Chinaware, 200 bags Rice, 4 packages Fireworks, and 9,154 packages Merchandise.

The British steamer *Tendrale*, Hongkong to New York, 7th December, took:—2,479 packages Merchandise, 1,000 boxes Palm Leaf Fans, 1 box Splashes, 59 packages Rattan Furniture, 10 packages Camphorwood Trunks, 15 cases Straw Hats, 5 cases Nut Oil, 50 boxes Saigon Cassia, 558 bales Straw Braid, 10 cases Cassia Oil, 80 cases Star Aniseed Oil, 150 cases Nut Oil, 845 packages Fire Crackers, 2,094 packages Tea, and 7,790 rolls Matting.

The British bark *Engelhorn*, Hongkong to New York, 9th December, took:—3 boxes Curios, 3 packages Private Effects, 50 cases Heather Scrubs, 50 cases Strawgoods, 89 bales Silks, 90 cases Woodware, 123 packages Rattancore, 206 bales Sheepswool, 300 cases Joss Sticks, 1,207 bales Strawbraid, 1,301 packages Merchandise, 2,205 cases Palm Leaf Fans, 4,316 boxes Tea, 4,963 packages Cannon Crackers, 9,798 packages Fire Crackers, and 18,428 rolls Matting.

The steamer *Ulysses*, Hongkong to London, 13th December, took:—3,178 boxes Tea, (21,602 lbs. Congou, 42,294 lbs. Scented Caper, 2,079 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, 651 lbs. Sorts), 560 cases Ginger, 186 cases Ginger, 632 bales Hemp, 350 bales Waste Silk, 200 bales Pierced Cocoons, 12 bales Tobacco, 55 bales Canes, 765 rolls Mats, 51 cases Cigars, 5 cases Bristles, 347 bags Gum, 61 packages Mineral Ore, 37 baskets Shells, 26 packages Sundries, and 300 cases Preserves; for London opt on New York:—20 cases Bristles; for Manchester:—50 bales Waste Silk; for Liverpool:—3,600 bales Hemp and 5 packages Sundries; for Glasgow:—1 case Cigars; for Hamburg:—8 cases Cigars.

The steamer *Telamon*, Hongkong to London, 14th December, took:—3,520 bales Hemp, 26 packages Skins, 49 cases Ginger, and 3 packages Sundries.

The steamer *Monmouthshire*, Hongkong to New York, 17th December, took:—2,084 rolls Matting, 44 bales Rattancore, 101 cases Chinaware, 10 cases Bristles, 12 cases Blackwoodware, 24 cases Essential Oil, and 502 packages Merchandise.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, Hongkong to London, 19th December, took:—3,500 bales Hemp, 59 packages Mineral Oil, 3 cases Cigars, 260 bales Waste Silk, 4 cases Silk Piece Goods, 250 bales Canes, 20 cases Bristles, 30 cases Preserves, 13 cases Cigars, 21 packages Matting, 11 packages Sundries, 425 boxes Tea (63,651 lbs. Congou, 25,449 lbs. Scented Caper); for Buenos Ayres:—700 packages Tea; for Manchester:—200 bales Waste Silk and 1 roll Matting.

The P. & O. steamer *Rohilla*, Hongkong to London, 19th December, took:—20 cases Bristles, 22 bales Waste Silk, 16 cases Silk Piece Goods; for Amsterdam:—1 case Silk Piece Goods; for France:—363 bales Raw Silk, 10 bales Waste Silk, and 15 packages Hair.

#### OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 24th December.—Bengal.—Business has been fairly active during the period under review, and the market closes firm at \$755 for New Patna, \$745 for New Benares, \$750 for last year's New Benares, and \$700 for Old Benares. Malwa.—There has not been much improvement in the demand, but holders are firm. Latest quotations are as under:—

	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
New Patna	\$720	with a	wance of	0 to 1	catty	
Old (2 1/2 yrs.)	\$730	"	"	0 to 1	"	
Old (6 1/2 yrs.)	\$740	"	"	0 to 1	"	
Persian						
To-day's stocks are given as under:—						
New Patna	1,518					
New Benares	29					
Old Benares	715					
Older Benares	25					
Malwa	400					
Persian	700					

#### COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1895.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dec. 19	700		750	757/750	720	730/710
Dec. 20	755		745	755/700	720	730/710
Dec. 21	750		740	750/700	720	730/710
Dec. 22	750		740	750/700	720	730/710
Dec. 23	752		742	750/700	720	730/710
Dec. 24	755		745	750/710	720	730/710

#### RICE.

HONGKONG, 24th December.—Demand from the Canton neighbourhood has been brisk and prices still show an upward tendency. Closing quotations are:—

	per picul.
Saigon, Ordinary	2.12 to 2.15
Round, good quality	2.40 to 2.42
Long	2.57 to 2.61
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2	2.15 to 2.17
Garden, " No. 1	2.62 to 2.64
Siam White	2.7 to 2.9
Pina Cargo	3.13 to 3.15

#### COALS.

HONGKONG, 24th December.—Market keeps fairly steady. Large contracts of Japanese on private terms are reported. Quotations are:—Cardiff ..... \$12.00 to 13.00 ex ship, nominal. Australian ... 8.00 to 8.50 ex gdn., sales.

Mike Lump... \$5.75 to 6.00 ex ship, nominal.  
Mike Small... 5.00 to 5.25 ex ship, nominal.  
Maji Lump... 4.00 to 5.50 ex ship, nominal.  
Koban Lump... 6.00 to 7.00 ex ship, nominal.  
Kebao Small... 4.00 to 4.50 ex ship, nominal.

#### MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 24th December.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

COTTON AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn.—175 bales No. 10 at \$72 to \$78.50, 200 bales No. 12 at \$ 1.25 to \$77, 185 bales No. 16 at \$85.50 to \$90, 515 bales No. 20 at \$86 to \$90. Grey Shirtings.—70 pieces 7 lbs. Large Eagle at \$1.95, 600 pieces 8 1/2 lbs 3 Dogs at \$3, 600 pieces 8 1/2 lbs, Blue Seal at \$2.9, 1,800 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. Red Peach at \$2.62, 1,200 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. Blue Peach at \$2.95, 1,000 pieces 10 lbs. Shoemaker at \$3.55 to \$3.60. White Shirtings.—\$1,000 pieces No. 7 at \$4, 500 pieces No. 3 at \$3.22, 1,500 pieces 2 Fish No. 4, 1,000 at \$3.35 to \$3.37, 1,000 pieces Flower Chop at \$1.85, 600 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.55, 600 pieces Gold Tiger at \$5.80, 500 pieces No. 300 at \$3.52, 500 pieces 1.70 at \$3.47, 1,500 pieces Peacock at \$3.40, 500 pieces 3 Qhop at \$3.25, 500 pieces Black Stag at \$2.31, 500 pieces Peacock at \$3.40. T-Cloths.—1,800 pieces 3 lbs H. and Stag C. at \$3.02, 1,200 pieces 8 lbs. Red Stag at \$2.75, 2,000 pieces 8 lbs V.V. at \$2.95, 1,200 pieces 8 lbs. X.X. at \$1, 1,500 pieces 8 lbs. X.M. at \$2.40, 300 pieces 7 lbs. Silver Lion No. 1 at \$1.87, 300 pieces 7 lbs. Silver Lion No. 2 at \$1.83, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Red Joss at \$2.20, 180 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican Gold Sam, an at \$2.27. Drills.—150 pieces 14 lbs. Y.T. Wo Hee at \$3.67. Long Ells.—125 pieces 9 lbs. Scarlet at \$7.40.

METAL.—Yellow Metals.—30 cases New Brand 14/18 oz. at \$25. Quicksilver.—100 flasks at \$117. COTTON YARN.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20	\$64.00 to \$89.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	104.00 to 108.00
" 24 to 32	110.00 to 113.00
" 32 to 42	113.00 to 119.00
" 42 to 48	126.00 to 135.00

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6lbs.	1.45 to 1.60
7lbs.	1.95 to 2.15
8 1/2 lbs.	2.20 to 3.25
9 to 10 lbs.	3.30 to 4.15
White Shirtings—5 1/2 to 5 3/4 lb.	2.35 to 2.60
5 1/2 to 60 "	2.75 to 3.35
6 1/2 to 60 "	3.45 to 3.85
Fine "	4.20 to 6.95
Book-folds.	3.20 to 5.60
Victoria Lawns—12 yds.	0.67 to 1.35
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.) Only.	1.50 to 1.65
7lbs. (32 " )	1.87 to 2.05
6lbs. (32 " ) Mexs.	1.70 to 1.85
7lbs. (32 " )	2.20 to 2.45
8 to 8 1/2 lbs. (36 in.)	2.40 to 3.15
Drills, English—40 yds. 14 1/2 to 14 lbs.	3.30 to 4.40

	per yard
FANCY COTTONS	
Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 5 lbs.	1.40 to 3.0
Brocade—Dyed	3.85 to 4.70
Damasks	0.14 to 0.18
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08 to 0.12
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.22 to 0.30
Velveteens—18 in.	0.19 to 0.22

	per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.45 to 0.90
WOOLLENS	
	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	0.60 to 0.95
German	1.00 to 1.15
Habit, Med. and Broad Cloths	1.25 to 2.70
	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.70 to 8.00
Assorted	6.80 to 8.10
Camlets—Assorted	15.00 to 31.00
Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches, Assorted	14.00 to 22.00
Orients—Plain	3.80 to 5.10
	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.70 to 9.50

	per picul
IRON—Nail Rod	2.95 to
Square Flat Round Bar	2.924 to 2.95
Swedish Bar	4.40 to
Small Round Rod	3.40 to
Hoop	4.10 to
Old Wire Rope	3.00 to
Low L. L. B. & Co. and Ho'e Chop	6.60 to
	per case
Yellow Metal—Muntz, 14/23 oz.	26.00 to
Vivian's, 16/32 oz.	25.50 to
Elliot's, 16/28 oz.	25.50 to



Japan Copper, Slabs .....	24.50 to	—
Tiles .....	24.50 to	—
Tin .....	36.50 to	—
	per box	—
Tin-Plates .....	5.45 to	—
	per cwt. case	—
Steel .....	5.50 to	—
SUNDRIES		
	picul per	—
Quicksilver .....	117.00 to	—
	per box	—
Window Glass .....	3.25 to	—
	per 10-gal. case	—
Kerosene Oil .....	2.25 to	—

SHANGHAI, 19th December.—(From Mr. Geo. W. Noel's report.)—That "fickle jade"—as our old friend Peto Maclean used to call Exchange—is once more answerable for an almost entire cessation of business in this department of trade—not that present rates are at all justified by the price of silver, or the absence of cover in the shape of private paper as the local Bankers allege as an excuse; they are apparently being kept down for local purposes quite unconnected with ordinary commercial interests. This the dealers have "caught on to," so to speak, and are waiting until the Banks have got through with their little by-play, when no doubt a large business will be done, as, although the Manchester market is nominally very strong, firm offers in hand make a large difference and orders are executed in a most unexpected manner. The only transaction of any importance in spot goods is the completion of the sale of English Drills that had been pending for the last week or two, some concession being given in the price in consideration of the money being paid this month. Otherwise both sales from stock and to arrive have been unusually scarce, but clearances are going on satisfactorily, though the bulk of the goods are only changing godowns. There is no very appreciable change in auction prices to note, the tendency in the case of cottons being slightly in favour of the buyers if anything, but woollens were generally firmer.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—(From Mr. Alex. Bielefeld's report.)—19th December.—If anything there has been less business done during the past week than at the same time in past years. The fact is that dealers have not regained confidence after the recent fall in exchange, and, although rates seem inclined to move steadily upward, none care to venture until the movement is more confirmed. Virtually, no business has been done in the interval, neither from stocks nor to arrive, dealers continuing to hold back and they say they will not buy until the New Year. Local values remain the same as last reported.

#### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 24th December.—We have nothing of any importance to report. The market has ruled quiet since date of our last, but notwithstanding the unsettled state of the political outlook rates have only in a few instances declined, and in these not to any material extent. Speculation has been rife and rumours current as to the probable dividends that will be paid by several of our local Companies for the half year ending 31st inst. We have the best grounds for stating that not only has nothing been decided upon, but that the subject has not even been discussed by the various directorates.

BANKS.—On receipt of disquieting political news affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled weak and a sale was effected at 180 per cent. prem. for cash. At time of writing, however, with better news, the market closes firmer with probable buyers at the rate. It is a significant fact that the London rate has remained unchanged at £41, notwithstanding that "general disquietude in business circles" was wired from home. Nationals have receded to \$27 with sales.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have changed hands at the advanced rate of \$74, and close with probable buyers. Unions have ruled quiet with small sales at 197½. Cantons continue in demand at \$195 with small sales. Other Marines have ruled neglected at quotations.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have again advanced to \$265 with sales at that and \$262½, market closing firm at former rate. Chinas have also advanced to 88½ after sales at \$87½ and \$88.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have ruled firm with sales at \$37 and \$37½ and reported ones at \$37½ for cash, and at \$38 and 38½ for February. Market closes rather

quieter at \$37½ with probable sellers. Douglas's have ruled steady at from \$52 to \$53 with small sales, closing firmish at latter rate. Indo-Chinas after being in demand during the early part of the week at \$58½, close with sellers at \$58. Other shipping stock has been neglected.

REFINERIES.—We have nothing to report under this heading, both China Sugars and Luzons having ruled neglected at quotations.

MINING.—Punjoms have further declined to \$5, with sellers and no sales to report. Balmorals have ruled weak, with sellers at \$2.25 and \$2. This Company has just issued its report for the period from January, 1894, to 30th June, 1895, which shows a balance at the debit of working account of \$76,162.22.

DOCKS, WHARFS, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have steadily maintained their position with sales at 146 and 147 per cent. prem. and at 148 per cent. prem. for January. Wharfs have advanced to \$49 with sales, closing steady. Godowns remain neglected.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—With the exception of some sales of Lands at \$68½ and \$69 we have nothing to report under this heading.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons have found small buyers at \$12. Hotels are enquired for at \$19, but holders will no part under \$20. Electrics have changed hands at \$6½ and more shares are wanted at the rate. Ices have found investing buyers at \$96 and Brick and Cements at \$7½. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	180 p. ct. prem.
China & Japan, prf.	—	nominal
Do. ordinary	21	nominal
Do. deferred	21	£2, buyers
Natl. Bank of China	—	—
B. Shares	28	\$27
Form. Shares	21	\$105, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	15s.	\$10, sellers
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	\$6, sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$3, buyers
Carmichael & Co.	\$20	\$10, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$114
Chinese Loan \$6 E.	Tls. 250	10 p. ct. prem.
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co.	\$5	\$1
Dairy Farm Co.	\$10	\$10
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$20, buyers
Green Island Cement	\$50	\$16½
H. Brick and Cement	\$12½	\$7.50, buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$56
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$100, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$8	\$6½, sales & buyers
H. P. L. Tramways	\$100	\$90
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$19, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$96, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$49, sales
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$150, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	146 ° prem., sales
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$195, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$88½, sales
China Traders	\$25	\$74, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$265, sales & buyers
North-China	\$25	Tls. 225, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$24½, sales & sellers
Union	\$25	\$197½, sales & sellers
Yangtze	\$50	\$121, sellers
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment	\$50	\$69, sales & sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$91, sales
Kowloon Land & B.	\$50	\$164
West Point Building	\$40	\$19½
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$60, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	\$75
Jebeu	\$5	\$2.90, sales & sellers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$2, sellers
Punjom	\$4	\$5, sellers
Do. (Preference)	\$1	\$1.60
Rauhs	Tls. 10d.	\$3.75, buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$70, sellers
China Shippers	\$5	\$2.10
Douglas S. S. Co.	\$50	\$53, sales
H. Canton and M.	\$20	\$37½, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N.	\$10	\$58, sellers
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$42, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$40	\$12, sales & sellers

CHATER & VERNON, Share Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 20th December.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.)—A fair business all round has been done on our market this week. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking

Corporation.—A number of shares have been purchased, from Hongkong, at 188 per cent. premium, for delivery on 29th February, and 190 to 192 per cent. premium for delivery on 31st March. Cash shares were placed to-day at 184 per cent. premium, which is the closing rate. The latest quotation on Hongkong is 183 per cent. premium. The London rate is £41.10.0 Nationals were purchased from Hongkong at \$27. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. shares have been placed at Tls. 42 cash, Tls. 42½ for 31st December, and Tls. 45 for 30th April. Shares were also purchased from Hongkong at \$61½, for delivery on 30th April. China Mutual S. N. shares are offering, Preference at \$35.0. Ordinary with £10 paid up at £7.10.0, and with £5 paid up at £2.10.0. Holder of Preference shares will not sell unless the buyer will take ordinary shares also. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat shares were placed at \$38 for delivery on 30th April, and to Hongkong at \$37 cash. Docks.—Shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. have been sold at Tls. 100 and Tls. 137½. Marine Insurance.—Business was done in North-China at Tls. 225, Yangtzes at \$120, and Straits at \$25. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs were sold at \$260, and are offering from Hongkong at \$262½. Chinas have been placed at \$88½. Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew shares have been placed at Tls. 315. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$48½. Tugs and Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Cargo Boat shares were placed at Tls. 202 and Co-operatives at Tls. 185. Sugars.—Peraks were placed at Tls. 36, and Chinas at \$114½. Lands.—Shanghai fully paid up Lands were sold at Tls. 70, and those with £5.30 paid up are wanted at Tls. 42. The Directors are prepared to receive, up to the 30th June next, the Tls. 20 unpaid on these shares. Humphreys Estate and Finance shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$9.00. Factories.—Two shares were sold at Tls. 40. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Gas shares are wanted at Tls. 215. Shanghai Waterworks shares were sold at Tls. 182½. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares were placed at Tls. 24½ for delivery on 31st March and Hall & Holtz shares at \$26 for delivery on 31st January. Debentures.—For the new Debenture Loan of the Municipal Council amounting to Tls. 40,000 there were Tls. 107,800 applied for, and of applications at par 26 per cent were allotted. The applications for the Waterworks loan of Tls. 100,000 amounted to Tls. 179,600, and applicants at par received 47 per cent. The agents of the Shanghai Land Investment Co. advertise a fourth issue of Tls. 250,000 worth of Debentures, on which interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid half-yearly.

TUESDAY, 24th December.

#### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

##### EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/11
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/11
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.67
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.73
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	2.16
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	—
Credits, 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	183
Bank, on demand	183½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	183
Bank, on demand	183½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	par.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	7 ½ pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	par.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	—
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	48



## TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 20th December (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report)—In reviewing the state of our freight market homewards during the fortnight just concluded there is no occurrence of any importance to comment upon, and the small amount of cargo available for shipment to London has been more or less equally divided among departing steamers. For New York, cargo going forward by steam has been sufficiently plentiful for the requirements of loading steamers, but the end of the season has now practically come, and with tea shipments finished and the Tientsin river closed, there will not be much enquiry in this direction for the next two or three months. While writing of the Tientsin river we may mention that the last steamers to leave Tientsin have met with bad luck, being ice bound in the river before they could get to Taku, and although latest reports say that the weather is milder and that they may get clear at next spring tide, still the opinion of an authority on the subject is that they are destined to spend the winter in the ice. Rates of freight are:—From Shanghai to London by Conference Line, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 45s.; tea 50s.; Northern Continental ports, general cargo 42s. 6d.; waste silk 45s.; tea 50s.; New York, general cargo 40s.; tea 40s.; New York via London, general cargo 50s.; tea 50s.; Boston, general cargo 52s. 6d.; Philadelphia, general cargo 50s. Above rates are subject to a deferred return, as per Conference circular. London by Shell Line, general cargo 40s. less 10 per cent.; Hamburg, general cargo 35s. net; New York, general cargo 40s. less 10 per cent. Havre direct, general cargo 37s. 6d. net; Genoa, tallow 35s., general cargo 40s. net; Marseilles, tallow 35s., general cargo 37s. 6d. 45s. per ton of 20 cwt. for above three ports. New York by sail, 25s.; New York by Pacific Lines, tea 1½ cent gold. Coast rates are:—Mojito to Shanghai \$1.20 per ton coal nominal; Nagasaki to Shanghai \$1.10 per ton coal nominal. No disengaged vessel in port.

## VESSELS ON THE REEF.

For LONDON.—*Rosetta* (str.), Ceylon (str.), *Genfarg* (str.), *Mazagon* (str.), Japan (str.).  
For BREMEN.—*Sachsen* (str.).  
For HAVRE.—*Pectan* (str.).  
For MARSEILLES.—*Clam* (str.).  
For SAN FRANCISCO.—*City of Rio de Janeiro* (str.), *Coptic* (str.), *Brodrick Castle*.  
For VICTORIA.—*Hankow* (str.), *Altmore* (str.).  
For NEW YORK.—*Bengloe* (str.), *John E. Kelley*.  
For AUSTRALIA.—*Ocampo* (str.).  
For BALTIMORE.—*Amy Turner*.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## HONGKONG.

December—

## ARRIVALS.

19, *Activ*, Danish str., from Pakhoi.  
19, *Canton*, British str., from Canton.  
19, *Cosmopolit*, German str., from Pakhoi.  
19, *Loosok*, British str., from Bangkok.  
19, *Kungping*, Chinese str., from Canton.  
19, *Wuhu*, British str., from Barry.  
19, *Santa Cruz*, Amr. sch., from Yap.  
19, *Wing Hong*, British str., from Swatow.  
19, *Albingia*, German str., from Straits.  
19, *Foyle*, British str., from Port Wallut.  
20, *Tsinan*, British str., from Kobe.  
20, *Moyune*, British str., from Shanghai.  
20, *Namoa*, British str., from Swatow.  
20, *Lemox*, British str., from Singapore.  
20, *Gscarshal*, Norw. str., from Bangkok.  
20, *Elisabeth*, German bark, from Taiwanfoo.  
20, *Porpoise*, British cruiser, from a cruise.  
20, *Sachsen*, German str., from Bremen.  
20, *Memnon*, British str., from Sandakan.  
21, *Paoting*, British str., from Wuhu.  
21, *Fuping*, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
21, *Sultan*, Norw. str., from Bangkok.  
21, *Esang*, British str., from Canton.  
21, *Zafiro*, British str., from Manila.  
21, *Hankow*, British str., from Tacoma.  
21, *Ingraban*, German str., from Saigon.  
21, *Strathleven*, British str., from Chinkiang.  
22, *Arroyo*, British str., from Singapore.  
22, *Evangale*, British str., from S. Francisco.  
22, *Hsinyu*, Chinese str., from Canton.  
22, *Meifoo*, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
22, *Peiyang*, German str., from Chinkiang.  
22, *Repton*, British str., from Karat.  
22, *Sabine Rickmers*, Ger. str., from Tamsui.  
22, *Tailex*, German str., from Dell.

22, *Taiyick*, German str., from Chefoo.  
22, *Tamsui*, British str., from Wuhu.  
22, *Teucer*, British str., from Shanghai.  
22, *Yuensang*, British str., from Manila.  
22, *Caroline*, British cr., from Amoy.  
23, *Sungkiang*, British str., from Manila.  
23, *Kalgan*, British str., from Canton.  
23, *Kaifong*, British str., from Chefoo.  
23, *Lyeemoon*, German str., from Shanghai.  
23, *Alacitry*, British des. ves., from Manila.  
23, *Michael Jensen*, Ger. str., from Quinhon.  
23, *Swatow*, German str., from Haiphong.  
23, *Altmore*, British str., from Canton.  
23, *Thales*, British str., from Taiwanfoo.  
23, *Phra Chom Klao*, Brit. str., from Bangkok.  
23, *Boynton*, British str., from Kutchinotzu.  
23, *Doria*, German str., from moy.  
23, *Saghalien*, French str., from Shanghai.  
24, *Hailoong*, British str., from Tamsui.  
24, *Fooksang*, British str., from Canton.  
24, *Jacob Diederichsen*, Ger. str., from Saigon.  
24, *Taisang*, British str., from Shanghai.  
24, *Kwanglee*, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
24, *Amur*, British str., from Amoy.  
24, *Independent*, German str., from Saigon.  
24, *Taksang*, British str., from Chinkiang.  
24, *Chowia*, British str., from Bangkok.

## DEPARTURES.

19, *Hsinyu*, Chinese str., for Canton.  
19, *Adowa*, British str., for Canton.  
19, *Canton*, British str., for Swatow.  
19, *Hanoi*, French str., for Haiphong.  
19, *Malacca*, British str., for London.  
19, *Petrarch*, German str., for Saigon.  
19, *Rohilla*, British str., for Europe.  
19, *Sishan*, British str., for Swatow.  
19, *Victoria*, Swedish str., for Bangkok.  
20, *Activ*, Danish str., for Hoihow.  
20, *Ancona*, British str., for Yokohama.  
20, *Cosmopolit*, German str., for Hoihow.  
20, *Formosa*, British str., for Swatow.  
20, *Orestes*, British str., for Shanghai.  
20, *Shantung*, British str., for Java.  
20, *Kungping*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
20, *Wuhu*, British str., for Nagasaki.  
21, *Glenesk*, British str., for Shanghai.  
21, *Inverlay*, British str., for Kobe.  
21, *Hongkong*, French str., for Haiphong.  
21, *Afghan*, British str., for Shanghai.  
21, *Albingia*, German str., for Amoy.  
21, *Chihli*, British str., for Shanghai.  
21, *Eratö*, German str., for Hamburg.  
21, *Foyle*, British str., for Canton.  
21, *Hohenzollern*, Ger. str., for Yokohama.  
21, *Sachsen*, German str., for Shanghai.  
21, *Tigris*, British str., for Chinkiang.  
21, *Tsinan*, British str., for Australia.  
22, *Fuping*, Chinese str., for Canton.  
22, *Jacob Christensen*, Ger. str., for Saigon.  
22, *Machew*, British str., for Bangkok.  
22, *Namoa*, British str., for Swatow.  
22, *Paoting*, British str., for Canton.  
22, *Wing Hong*, British str., for Swatow.  
23, *Peiyang*, German str., for Canton.  
23, *Tamsui*, British str., for Canton.  
23, *Esang*, British str., for Shanghai.  
23, *Kalgan*, British str., for Shanghai.  
23, *Lyeemoon*, German str., for Canton.  
23, *Meifoo*, Chinese str., for Canton.  
23, *Strathleven*, British str., for Whampoa.  
23, *Yamashiro Maru*, Jap. str., for Shanghai.  
24, *Arroyo*, British str., for Kobe.  
24, *Fooksang*, British str., for Swatow.  
24, *Hsinyu*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
24, *Kaifong*, British str., for Canton.  
24, *Kutsang*, British str., for Calcutta.  
24, *Nanchang*, British str., for Swatow.  
24, *Tailex*, German str., for Swatow.  
24, *Taisang*, British str., for Canton.  
24, *Teucer*, British str., for London.  
24, *Yuensang*, British str., for Manila.  
24, *Elisabeth*, German str., for B.N.B.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Formosa*, str., from Amoy.—Mr. Lewis.  
Per *Coptic*, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Mrs. J. H. Rinder, Miss Hattie St. John, Mr. A. B. Brown, Dr. R. J. Bowie, Dr. Harries, Mrs. Major Nepean.  
Per *Wuhu*, str., from Barry for Shanghai.—Mrs. H. Gibson.  
Per *Santa Cruz*, sch., from Yap (Caroline Islands).—Messrs. E. Bergendoff, A. Wilson, and A. Anderson.

Per *Tsinan*, str., from Kobe, &c.—Mrs. J. E. Runcie, and 2 children, and Mr. A. Stewart.  
Per *Moyune*, str., from Japan, &c.—Messrs. Bates, Thom, and Frazer.  
Per *Namoa*, str., from Swatow.—Master Hubbard.  
Per *Kowloon*, str., from Singapore.—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Lyndet.  
Per *Saghalien*, str., from Bremerhaven, &c.—Messrs. B. Kretschmar, G. A. Pfuetzner, H. W. Hogg, Joh. Dillger and family, Georg Ziegler and family, Albrecht Sanders, Emil Hug, T. W. Smith, W. Bergmann, W. Kendall, Misses E. Blindow and E. Lening, Dr. von Foerster, Lieut. von Foerster, Capt. A. Cobban.  
Per *Memnon*, str., from Sandakan.—Mr. F. Woods.

Per *Yuensang*, str., from Manila.—Mr. R. P. Fr. José Mosip.

Per *Taiyick*, str., from Chefoo, &c.—Capt. N. Jorensen.

Per *Meifoo*, str., from Shanghai.—Miss Abbot and Mr. Abbey.

Per *Hankow*, str., from Tacoma.—Mr. C. Herman. From Yokohama.—Mr. D. Mudie.

Per *Kaifong*, str., from Chefoo.—Mr. and Mrs. Hatch.

Per *Sungkiang*, str., from Manila.—Mrs. Brown.

Per *Lyeemoon*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Heinzen.

Per *Swatow*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Prevote, Mr. P. H. L. Indell.

Per *Thales*, str., from Taiwanfoo.—Mr. Oldham.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Rohilla*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Sub-Lieut. H. T. Atlay, Messrs. C. C. Barrie, J. C. D. Jones, and A. J. Pacand. For Bombay.—Messrs. B. M. Nooroodin, F. Napier, T. E. Mencia, H. Peterkin, F. Bellilli, and M. Gomes. For Brindisi.—Mr. H. Lappin. For London.—Rev. C. W. Mosse, Messrs. H. de Stetn, C. B. Cousens, A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Perry. From Shanghai for Ismailia.—Rev. J. M. Wilber, Dr. H. A. Tupper. For London.—Rev. F. Galpin. From Yokohama for Bombay.—Surg. Capt. Grey and Mrs. Farmer. For Ismailia, via Calcutta and Bombay.—Prof. E. Warren Clark, Hon. H. N. Lockwood and Miss C. A. Howard. From Kobe for Singapore.—Mr. Mohideen.

Per *Ancona*, str., from Hongkong for Yokohama.—Mr. C. H. Allers. For Kobe.—Mr. H. Imagawa. For Yokohama from London.—Miss C. Jones, Miss Weston. From Brindisi.—Mr. A. Fasola, Count Telfener. From Singapore.—Mr. J. P. Savage.

Per *Formosa*, str., for Swatow.—Miss H. E. St. John, Messrs. Marshall, Cattaneo, Ogilvie. For Amoy.—Mr. Watanabe.

Per *Tsinan*, str., from Hongkong for Townsville.—Mr. W. P. Masson. For Sydney.—Mr. F. Harris. For Melbourne.—Mr. R. Crawford Pudney. From Foochow for Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Ramsay and family.

Per *Sachsen*, str., for Shanghai from Genoa.—Messrs. M. Rohde, G. Buschert, A. Orr-Ewing, A. Kerchner, A. Kraemer, and K. Weinrich. From Southampton.—Mrs. Walker, Rev. E. A. Clayton, Mr. H. Forester, Rev. E. J. P. Schole, Mrs. Cromarty. From Hongkong.—Consul Dr. Stabel, Dr. A. Anspocisky, Mr. and Mrs. O. Hadenfeldt, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Batzel and Miss Batzel, Messrs. G. Selvestri, B. Alderige, and G. C. Fullerton.

Per *Hohenzollern*, str., for Yokohama from Southampton.—Mrs. Matthews, Messrs. H. Raymont, N. Yamamoto. From Genoa.—Messrs. G. Wydenbuch, G. Reichert, B. Aeventhol, and A. Wohlgenuth. From Naples.—Messrs. C. Illies and Son W. From Colombo.—Mr. Engoborene. From Hongkong.—Messrs. C. Nielsen, W. Krumme, A. Koebel, and Zetler. For For Hyogo from Southampton.—Rev. H. Foss, Miss Pepper, Mr. G. S. Boyle. From Bremen.—Mr. A. Mason. From Antwerp.—Mr. J. Blaesser. From Hongkong for Nagasaki.—Mr. N. Petroff, Miss D. Boeddinghaus.